"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair, threatening near the coast in the early morning, northerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Dull and feverish.

Wheat, 91. Corn, 28⅞. Cotton, 7⅛.

FOREIGN—A savage attack was made on William Waldorf Astor by John Burns in the House of Commons yesterday. The German tank steamer Diamant has been spoken in tow of the British steamer Galileo, bound for Boston. It is said that Senator Wolcott's interview with Prince Hohenlohe had no reference to bimetallism, but was one of courtesy simply. Mabel Ingraham, an American girl, was married in London yesterday, to Mr. Arthur Leighton.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed a bill for a new system of return postal card and envelope service. The House reversed the finding of its Election Committee, and seated the contestant in the case of Hopkins vs. Kendall, from the Tenth Kentucky District. The General Deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of $8,488,857, was reported. Indications are that the Senate will make a large increase in the appropriations carried in the Sundry Civil bill. Controller Eckels gave his views on the Fisher banking bill to a House committee.—Page 4.

THE LEGISLATURE—The Senate yesterday discussed the Richmond County police bill without taking final action. A bill was introduced to require the registration of mason-builders. In the Assembly Mr. Forrester denied that he had reflected upon the character of Brooklyn school teachers. The bill to exempt State bonds from taxation was advanced to third reading. The Public Health Committees gave a hearing on the pure beer bills. A hearing was had on the Dollar Gas bill.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Bills to grant women the right of suffrage were defeated yesterday in Massachusetts and Oklahoma Territory.

It is reported from Crete that 2,000 Moslems were massacred in Sitia yesterday, only twenty-eight of the Mohammedan residents escaping. The Grecian troops are surrounding eight Moslem villages in the island.

The second day's sessions of the Congress of Mothers were held in Washington yesterday. Great crowds attended them, and an overflow meeting was held. Many interesting papers were read by women who have made the training of children a study.

The bill granting to the Parcel Dispatch Company the right to lay pneumatic tubes in New York streets and under the East River passed both houses of the Legislature yesterday. In the Assembly it was rushed through, while one of its opponents was talking with a group of actresses and while others were absent from the chamber.

Page 2.

Near Winona, S. D., six members of the family of Thomas Spicer, a Methodist circuit rider, were murdered, it is supposed by drunken Indians.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday decided to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the legality of Alderman Oakley's recent election to the commission before receiving him as a member.

A dinner was given in honor of the uniformed firemen by the Rev. J. Le Baron Johnson, at the Reform Club, at which many speeches were made in favor of civil service reform rules in the Fire Department.

Seaman Creelman received a medal from Secretary Herbert in Charleston yesterday for his bravery during the storm which attacked Admiral Bunce's fleet recently. A banquet was given to the Secretary by the Charleston Chamber of Commerce.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Stevens Institute of Technology began last night with a banquet at the Hotel Waldorf. About 300 persons were present. Among those who made addresses were President Morton of the Institute, Bishop Potter, Gov. Griggs of New Jersey, and Chancellor McGill of New Jersey.

The Greater New York Commission finally completed its work so far as the submission of the charter to the Legislature is concerned. The question as to the nature of the report to be made was discussed, and it was decided to have but one document, without any arguments or memoranda. Seth Low advised against incorporating the bi-partisan police provision and the bi-cameral Municipal Assembly.

Page 3.

The students of St. Paul's School, at Garden City, L. I., gave an annual reception, which was largely attended.

Second Assistant Postmaster Frederick J. Swift of this city has resigned, and E. S. Post has succeeded him.

A combination of Republicans and Populists in the South Dakota Legislature yesterday re-elected Senator Kyle.

Senator-elect Foraker yesterday refused to express a preference for any one as a successor to Senator Sherman.

It was announced yesterday that Major McKinley would remain in Canton and rest until March 2, the date fixed for his departure for Washington.

The Health Department has won a substantial victory for the rear tenement law in the acceptance of nominal offers for five of the condemned buildings.

The Law and Order League of Jersey City will ask the New Jersey Legislature to pass laws which will make the conviction of Sunday liquor sellers an easier matter.

Abram S. Hewitt severely condemned the alleged investigation of trusts by the Lexow committee Wednesday night in an address at a meeting in the United Charities Building.

A fire was started in the letter boxes of a flathouse at 321 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street yesterday morning, and warning of it was given by the electric bells.

President Cleveland is eulogized by the Diario de la Marina of Cuba for his firm attitude against Cuban filibusters. Two more battles are reported in Cuba, in both of which the insurgents were defeated.

Judge W. H. Fish of Arkansas has asked the Governor of Georgia to stop the execution of a negro ordered for to-day. The Judge acknowledges he erred in a decision he made in the course of the negro's trial.

The Senate yesterday, in executive session, manifested a disposition to dispose of the arbitration treaty before the adjournment of Congress. It is thought a vote will be taken upon the matter to-day.

Several papers were read at the meeting of the Physical Education Society on "Athletics in Preparatory Schools." Many of the writers were in favor, but Dr. L. Y. Ray denounced them as positively harmful as regards studies.

An inspector for the Consolidated Gas Company has obtained warrants for boys who have broken "prepay" meters in houses on Tenth Avenue, near Sixtieth Street, and will endeavor to catch some of the thieves.

The Coroners' jury yesterday ignored the evidence of Otto Horn, who swore he saw George McCoy, the ticket chopper, kill Charles L. Webber at the Ninth Street Station of the Third Avenue Elevated Road, and brought in an open verdict.

A meeting of the State Railroad Commission will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to-day to consider the application of the Metropolitan Traction Company seeking approval of its plan to change the motive power in certain of its lines in this city to the underground trolley. An effort may also be made to induce the commission to take up complaints that have been filed against the Manhattan Railway Company.

Page 4.

President Barker of the Department of Taxes and Assessments has sent a sarcastic letter to Assemblyman Lewis in regard to the latter's bill to exempt laundries from taxation.

The walking delegate of the United Order of Carpenters ordered a strike on a building because he was not permitted to enter and examine the cards of the workmen. The contractor, in a letter to the Board of Walking Delegates, said the owner of the house had instructed his own workmen to refuse admittance to any save bona-fide workmen. He asked that the strike be declared off. The board will meet to-day and may adjust the matter.

Page 5.

William Barnard defeated Ferdinand Poggenburg in the final game in the billiard tournament at Daly's last night, and so won the amateur championship.

The annual dinner of the cyclists of the New York Athletic Club was given at the clubhouse. Mileage prizes were given to Dr. Myrick, N. E. Gouldy, and J. C. Howard.

At the closing sale of trotting stock at the Madison Square Garden, spirited bidding and high prices were the features. Franz Ehrling paid $3,200 for the three-year-old chestnut gelding Fred S. Moody. Many well-known men were among the buyers.

Page 7.

President Gates of the Illinois Steel Company is in Washington trying to secure a contract for making armor plate.

The third panel Sheriff's jury held its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. Covers were laid for 200. Sheriff Tamsen made the speech of the evening.

Capt. Romeyn of the Fifth Artillery, stationed at Fort McPherson, felled Lieut. O'Brien to the ground yesterday with a blow on the jaw. This took place in the course of dress parade.

The Rev. S. Gifford Nelson of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church made a verbal attack last night on the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott at the meeting of the Brooklyn Baptist Social Union.

Page 11.

A number of prominent people in Long Island City thought that they felt a slight earthquake yesterday at 11 A. M. The shock was caused by a blast in the East River.

A press and artists' view of the twelfth annual exhibition of the Architectural League, which opens to-morrow, was given at the American Fine Arts Society Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

Page 12.

The substitution of electricity for steam as a motive power for the bridge cars will, it is stated, save $10,000 a year.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate at Albany yesterday calling for an investigation of the conduct of department stores.

E. C. Benedict said that he was going away on a cruise aboard his yacht Oneida, but it was not decided whether Mr. Cleveland would be his guest.

William H. Koerner, the father of W. J. Koerner, on trial for killing Miss Rose Redgate Sept. 23, testified yesterday that his son is irrational, and that two of his uncles and two great-aunts were insane.

The exhibition of paintings which is to mark the dedication of the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences will be delayed until the middle of April, and will not take place March 15, as had been planned.

The funeral of W. P. St. John took place at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. It was largely attended by prominent business men. The Rev. Dr. John Hall conducted the services, in the absence of Dr. Parkhurst, who is ill.

The Legislative Committee on Trusts continued its investigation of the United States Rubber Company, with Charles R. Flint on the stand. He was questioned about wages, the closing of factories, increase in prices, and the stock issues. H. O. Havemeyer produced some of the American Sugar Refining Company's agreements. The examination of President Burn of the National Wall Paper Company was begun and will be continued this morning.

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THE ILLINOIS LIBEL LAW.

The Bill Repealing It Failed to Secure Passage Yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18.—The press of Illinois may rejoice, for the Revell bill repealing the present Libel law failed to pass with the emergency clause.

As soon as the result was announced Mr. Revell moved that the emergency clause be stricken out, and the clerk called the roll without the emergency clause. This motion prevailed by a viva-voce vote.

The clerk then began to call the roll on the passage of the bill without the emergency clause, when Allen of Vermilion made the point or order that when a bill failed to receive a majority with an emergency clause, then the motion to strike out the emergency clause was not in order. The point was sustained.

Under the present law, a retraction of libel within twenty-four hours prevents action.

WORRIED BY $50,000.

A Georgia County Has a Fund It Cannot Put to Use.

MADISON, Ga., Feb. 18.—The Treasurer of this county does not know what disposition to make of $50,000 now in his possession. In 1818 Benjamin Braswell left a sum of money in trust, the interest on which was to go toward educating orphans. Out of the income a large number of orphans were educated, and a fine building was erected, which was destroyed during the war.

A remnant of the money was left, which was kept well invested, and now amounts to $50,000. The establishment of a first-class public-school system has rendered it impracticable to use the money for the purpose for which it was intended, and as the money can be used for no other purpose, it has become a sort of elephant on the hands of the county officers.

Many years ago alleged heirs of Braswell made an attempt to secure the money, but they were defeated. The money now is invested in Georgia railroad stock, upon which there is a guaranteed interest of 7 per cent.

A FAMILY OF SIX MURDERED.

Drunken Indians Supposed to Have Committed the Crime.

WINONA, S. D., Feb. 18.—The whole family of Thomas Spicer, six in number, were to-day found murdered in their house, two miles from here, near the Missouri River, and a short distance from Fort Yates.

The family consisted of Spicer, his wife, and two daughters, and Mrs. Waldron, mother of Mrs. Spicer; their daughter, Mrs. William Rouse, and her two infant twin boys.

Mr. Spicer was a circuit rider of the Methodist Episcopal Church, well known and highly esteemed for many miles around. Two children, Maggie and Ella, were away from home.

The murder was most brutal, and it is believed that it was the work of drunken Indians, several of whom have been skulking about.

"Jack" Spicer, a brother of Thomas, left here for a load of wood, and pushing open the cabin door discovered the bodies.

TWO THOUSAND MASSACRED

Moslems Killed at Sitia, in the Eastern Extremity of the Island of Crete.

BUT TWENTY-EIGHT ESCAPED.

Greek Forces Surrounding Eight Moslem Villages on the Island—Many Refugees Flocking Into the Town of Canea.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—The Neue Freie Presse says that 2,000 Moslems have been massacred at Sitia, a town in the eastern extremity of Crete. Of all the Mohammedan residents of the place, only twenty-eight escaped. The paper adds that the Greek forces are surrounding eight Moslem villages on the island.

The foregoing is officially announced in Constantinople, where the intelligence has created much excitement.

ATHENS, Feb. 18.—It was rumored here to-night that Greek troops had occupied the town of Sitia, but up to a late hour no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained.

CANEA, Feb. 18.—Many refugees are arriving here from all parts of the island. Most of them are Moslems, who have fled from their homes, fearing the vengeance of the Cretan Christians or their allies, the Greek soldiery. They all have stories to tell of the dangers from which they have escaped, and declare that the life of no Moslem is safe without the limits of the cities.

A large number of Mussulmans arrived to-day on board of a Turkish transport. They affirm that the Christians have killed a hundred Moslems at Serakimos and a hundred more in the villages adjacent to that place.

The commanders of the British, French, and Russian squadrons have left Canea in their flagships. The British commander goes to Sitia, the French commander to Heraklion, and the Russian commander to Retimo.

The Greek flag has been lowered from the Greek Consulate in compliance with the notice sent to the Consul by the European commanders yesterday. The Turkish troops have occupied fortified positions around the town, with the co-operation of the European officers.

The mutilated corpse of a sister of the Russian Vice Consul has been found lying on the ground at Halepa. The discovery of the body has created an intense feeling of indignation among the foreigners here.

Rumors of a wholesale massacre of Mussulmans at Sitia have reached here, some of the reports placing the number of killed at 2,000, which includes almost the entire Moslem population of the town. It is said that men, women, and children were killed indiscriminately by the Christians. It is impossible at present to confirm the reports, but the rumors have created the deepest anxiety here. Gen. Bor, who is in command of the gendarmerie at Canea, has sent two Italian officers of the gendarmerie to Sitia in a gunboat, to inquire into the truth or falsity of the reports.

The fort at Voucoulis, which is garrisoned by 500 Turkish troops, has been besieged for several days by a large force of well-armed insurgents. Yesterday the commander of the besieging force called upon the Turkish commander to surrender, and promised safe conduct to any of the garrison who chose to accept it. The Turks refused to surrender on any terms. It is stated that the garrison has provisions enough to last for twenty days and a plentiful supply of ammunition.

It is reported that Greek troops started to-day for Voucoulis to aid the insurgents in the capture of the place.

GREECE WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

Her Flotilla Will Prevent the Landing of Turkish Troops.

ATHENS, Feb. 18.—Despite the action of the Powers in restraining the Greek troops in Crete from aggressive operations against the Turks, and the probability that that island will eventually be handed over to Greece without the necessity of her fighting for its possession, the war feeling here is increasing hourly. The enthusiasm with which the reserves responded to the call to arms has been fully equaled by the military ardor of volunteers who are flocking into the city from all parts, eager to take part in battle against the Turks. It is announced this morning that the King of Greece intends to take command of the Northern army in person, and this report has had the effect to still further inflame the martial spirit of the people.

An indication of what may be expected in the way of assistance from Macedonia in any possible conflict with the Turks is shown in the steady accessions of Macedonians to the Greek ranks. A force of 1,000 Macedonian volunteers in one body crossed the frontier yesterday and joined the Greek army.

In reply to the demand of the diplomats representing the great powers here that the Greek flotilla, commanded by Prince George, be withdrawn from Cretan waters at once, M. Skouses, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent to each Minister a note, saying the withdrawal of the flotilla will be impossible until Crete is completely pacified, and, furthermore, that the Greek Government will not rescind its orders to the Greek forces in Crete to oppose the landing of Turkish troops upon the island.

Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek military forces in Crete, has established headquarters at Gonia, and is making preparations to attack the town of Selino.

It is asserted here that a Turkish force embarked at Constantinople to-day and sailed for Crete. They will not be permitted to land, for Greece is firmly determined to enforce her decree ordering the torpedo flotilla to prevent the debarkation of Turkish reinforcements on the island.

The non-concurrence of the powers in Greece's action in Crete does not appear to have had the deterrent effect that was anticipated, and Greece is going ahead as though she had the full consent of the powers to her annexation of the island.

Col. Vassos, the aide de camp of the King, who is in command of the Greek troops in Crete, is already forming a local administration in the name of the King of the Hellenes. He is making preparations for the holding of municipal elections, and he will install Mayors in all the towns and villages that are not occupied by the forces of the foreign powers.

It is stated that Prince Nicholas, the third son of King George, will not go with the troops to the Thessalian frontier, as it was stated yesterday he would, but that he will join the forces in Crete.

All the Greek Consulates in the island have lowered their flags, it being considered by the Consuls that as Crete is now Greek territory their duties have ended.

It is stated here to-night that the Greek warship Hydra, which was conveying provisions to the Greek camp, was stopped by British and Italian torpedo boats.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Athens correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that the Greek Cabinet held a meeting to-day, and after a full discussion of the Cretan question decided to persist in the policy regarding the island that it had before agreed upon.

TURKEY PREPARING FOR WAR.

She Proposes to be Ready to Meet Any Emergency.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.—The Government has called out 64,000 reserves in the Provinces of Broussa and Trebizond.

The Porte is placing every confidence in the assurances of the powers in regard to their pacification of Crete, prevention of Greek aggressions, &c.; but at the same time the Ottoman Government is making extensive preparations for meeting any emergencies that may arise from the course of events.

Russia's Care for Turkey.

SOFIA, Feb. 18.—M. de Tcharykow, the Russian Diplomatic Agent, has informed the Government that the Czar desires that the Bulgarians should not help the agitation in Macedonia against the Turks, and that the Bulgarian authorities should not allow bands to pass from their country into Macedonia to aid the malcontents there.

GOOD WISHES FOR CRETE.

British Statesmen Who Hope for Her Liberation.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the leader of the Liberal Party, has sent a telegram to the Liverpool Reform Club, in which he says:

"I earnestly trust that the Government will not employ the forces of the Crown to prevent the liberation of Crete. Such a proceeding would be universally condemned by the British nation."

The Earl of Kimberley, who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, sent a dispatch of similar tenor to the club.

RUSSIA'S ACTIVE ALLIES.

Germany and Austria Will Support Her in the East.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Moscow to The Standard says that in the event of certain contingencies in the East, Russia will be actively supported by Germany and Austria.

It has already been arranged, the dispatch adds, for German troops to go south through Russian territory to co-operate with the forces mobilized in the Kieff District. The German contingent would consist of two regiments of infantry.

The provisional date for the taking of decisive measures was fixed for Feb. 20, but the execution of the measures now depends upon the settlement that is made of the Cretan question.

DISPATCH FROM HENRY NORMAN.

He Justifies the Course of Crete in a Letter to The Chronicle.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Chronicle to-morrow will publish a communication from its Special Commissioner Henry Norman, who is now in Athens, and who will be remembered as the representative of that paper at Washington during the Venezuelan dispute.

Mr. Norman sets forth at length the Greek view of the situation, and his communication amounts to a defense of the action taken by Greece. He says that after the powers in April last compelled the Sultan to grant reforms in Crete, the Sultan ordered that the Cretan Diet should not be permitted to meet.

At the time of the coronation festival in Russia King George telegraphed to his son, Prince George, who was representing him at the coronation, asking him to beg the Czar "for God's sake" make the Sultan permit the meeting of the Diet. "Or we will have a revolution," King George added.

The Czar telegraphed to Constantinople requesting the Sultan to permit the Diet to meet, whereupon the Sultan complied, but the Cretan Mussulmans were informed that if the Diet did meet, their cause was lost.

Then began the Mussulman outrages in Crete. Mr. Norman details the money and other sacrifices made by the King and the Government in behalf of the Cretans, for the purpose of showing that they were driven to act to avert disaster.

Continuing, he says that Greece refuses to be coerced. Col. Vassos has been ordered not to retire unless the powers fire on him, when he must retire inland without replying to the fire. He is, however, to resist the Turkish troops. He adds that several thousand armed volunteers are ready to enter Macedonia as soon as the order is given.

GLADSTONE'S OPINION OF TURKEY.

Says It Is an Outlaw and Opposes Giving It Assistance.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Chronicle to-day telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone, who is now in the South of France, asking his opinion of the proposal that the powers should block the Piraeus. In reply Mr. Gladstone telegraphs:

"I detest the whole idea of using force in behalf of Turkey, which has become an outlaw."

WILLIAM WANTS A CONFERENCE.

Proposes to Go to St. Petersburg to Consult the Czar.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Tageblatt says that Emperor William has proposed to the Czar that he shall visit St. Petersburg to confer with him on the situation arising from the insurrection in Crete.

WILL NOT BLOCKADE THE PIRAEUS.

Not Likely that Germany's Proposal Will Be Accepted.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—All the reports received here concur in the opinion that the proposal made by Germany that the great powers blockade the Piraeus in order to compel Greece to heed the representations made to her concerning her action in Crete is not likely to be adopted, owing to the opposition of Great Britain and Italy.

London Hears from King George.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—King George has telegraphed to the Cretan Committee in London, thanking it for the support it has given him. In his dispatch the King says:

"I am doing my best to protect the Greek population who have been suffering and fighting since 1821 to obtain their liberty and union with Greece."

TRAINOR CAUGHT NAPPING

While He Talked with Actresses the Parcel Dispatch Bill Was Passed by the Assembly.

A CONSPIRACY IS ALLEGED.

Leader Nixon, Who Took a Prominent Part in Rushing the Measure Through, Says He Will Move a Reconsideration—Errors in the Roll Call.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The bill which authorizes the New York Parcel Dispatch Company to lay pneumatic tubes beneath the streets of New York and under the East River, was passed by the Assembly to-day under circumstances which have caused so much adverse comment as to the methods of doing business that the leaders have concluded they cannot indorse what took place, and will move to reconsider the action to-morrow.

It is Senator Ford's bill. This morning it came up in the Senate on the order of final passage, and provoked something of a debate. Mr. Martin offered an amendment which was favored by Senators Guy, Grady, Foley, Pavey, and others. It provided that before applying for any permit to lay these tubes the company be required to guarantee to the Sinking Fund Commissioners of New York City sufficient security for the payment into the New York City Treasury of 3 per cent. of its gross receipts. The amendment was lost. The bill finally passed the Senate, the Democrats voting against it.

That was a little after 12 o'clock. The bill was taken to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who certified that it had passed. A messenger took it to the Assembly before the ink on the Lieutenant Governor's signature was dry.

The Assembly a few days ago considered a similar bill, introduced by Mr. Andrews. Mr. Trainor fought it on all occasions, and at times Mr. Finn and other Democrats assisted him. They claimed it gave away a valuable franchise without adequate compensation to the city. They maintained that it was an attempt to revive the old Arcade railway scheme. The bill gave to the company the right to use electricity as a motive power.

Opponents Caught Napping.

When the Senate bill reached the Assembly to-day, Speaker O'Grady was not in the chair. He had asked Mr. Nixon, the Republican leader, to preside for the time, and strolled down into the House. It was about 1 o'clock.

Two or three actresses now playing at one of the theatres here had entered the Assembly Chamber. An acquaintance asked them to occupy chairs within the rail. They did so. Some one asked Mr. Trainor if he would not like to be presented to the ladies. He said he would, and joined the party. Then some one called Leader Finn to the corridor on the plea that he would buy him a cigar. Mr. Finn went. Mr. McKeown and Mr. Fitzgerald, who were to oppose the bill, were out of the Chamber.

Mr. Finn was lighting his cigar and Mr. Trainor was talking with the actresses when Mr. Nixon announced the message from the Senate. It did not interrupt the humdrum of the proceedings, and the opponents of the bill were beguiled beyond hearing of the reading of the title.

The Bill Passed.

Mr. Andrews, whose own bill had been so bitterly fought, moved to advance the measure. No one objected. It was done before a quarter of the members knew what was going on.

Unanimous consent was asked to put the bill on its passage. As usual, the clerk called in a monotone the first and last names on the list, and those of the two party leaders, "Abell, Finn, Nixon, Zurn." There was no response. Unanimous consent had been given. The bill was put on its final passage. The roll was called in the rapidly perfunctory way in which routine business is disposed of. Not ten men responded. The bill was declared passed. Some were recorded as voting for the bill who were not present. One name recorded was that of W. C. Sheldon of Cayuga County. He is in Auburn, trying a murder case. Mr. Trainor was also recorded for the bill.

Then every one woke up. Mr. Trainor left the entertaining group of actresses, and hurrying to the clerk's desk demanded a copy of the roll-call, and for the balance of the session was in a rage.

All sorts of stories are afloat, and the quick action taken has caused a sensation. There is talk of a "conspiracy" on the part of the friends of the bill to beguile its enemies. The presence of the actresses and the calls to Mr. Finn and others are cited as parts of the plot.

Will Move Reconsideration.

Mr. Nixon, who handed down the bill, is not willing to let it become a law in these circumstances. So much unfavorable comment has been made that to-night he said he would move to reconsider it to-morrow and let the House act on it when knowing what it is about.

Senator Ford says the bill is designed simply to allow the Parcel Dispatch Company to begin the construction of an underground tube at the present Post Office, instead of at the site of the old Post Office, in Cedar Street, which was made a terminal point when the charter was granted.

The Parcel Dispatch Company originally included Chester A. Arthur, William Windom, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Gov. Morton, Charles Stewart Smith, John B. Claflin, and other well-known New Yorkers. The Arthur and Windom estates still control the interests originally held by these men. The bill is opposed by representatives of two other companies which have franchises for constructing pneumatic tubes under ground in cities.

JUSTICE BEASLEY VERY LOW.

Death Momentarily Expected—His Son Also Ill.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—The condition of Chief Justice Beasley took a turn for the worse to-night, and his death is momentarily expected.

His son, former Judge Chauncey H. Beasley, is also ill with a bad attack of la grippe.

Better Roads for Jamaica.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 18.—The Town Board has yielded to the demands of the Good Roads Associations and the interested citizens, and will petition the Supervisors of Queens County to bond the town for $400,000, the entire sum to be used in improving the roads.

DR. ZERTUCHA ASSASSINATED.

Maceo's Physician, Who Betrayed Him, Said to Have Been Killed.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—A dispatch received here from Havana says it is reported there that Dr. Zertucha, who was Maceo's physician, and accompanied him at the time the insurgent leader met his death, has been assassinated.

TWO VOTES AGAINST WOMEN.

The Right of Suffrage Denied in Massachusetts and Oklahoma.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—In the House this afternoon the resolution to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "male" from the qualifications for voters was debated at considerable length, and finally defeated by a vote of 53 to 86.

GUTHRIÉ, O. T., Feb. 18.—The bill granting women the right of suffrage in the Territory was defeated in the House to-night by a vote of 11 to 13.

ASKING AID FOR ALASKA.

San Francisco Urged to Help It Get Into Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—L. G. Kauffman, a Director of the Business Men's Association of Juneau, Alaska, is in the city as the representative of that organization to urge the Chamber of Commerce to memorialize Congress to grant Alaska representation in that legislative body.

Mr. Kauffman says the commercial and mining interests of the great northern Territory are suffering from the lack of representation in Congress. The commercial bodies of several Pacific coast cities have adopted resolutions urging Congress to pass the bill now before it, giving Alaska a representative.

WITH A CAPITAL OF $50,000,000

A Big Cornstalk Company Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—The Marsden Company, the object of which is to manufacture, sell, and deal in all products made from cornstalks, in accordance with the discoveries and patents secured by Mark W. Marsden, was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $50,000,000.

The incorporators are Richard C. Ellis, John McCormick, Peter H. Evans, and James A. Clark, all of Philadelphia, and John R. Williams of Merchantville, N. J.

One of the provisions of the articles of incorporation is that no stockholder shall have the right to examine the books, vouchers, &c., of the company except by resolution of the Board of Directors.

ASSESSMENTS IN NEWPORT.

James V. Parker Says His Is Too High—Will Fight It.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 18.—Newport's Tax Assessors, now in annual session, have received from James V. Parker of New York a protest against the valuation placed upon his Summer residence and grounds. Mr. Parker has challenged the Assessors to come into court and show before a Judge that their valuation is fair and reasonable.

Newport's villa owners long have contended that they were overtaxed here, but Mr. Parker is the first to take a stand, and the outcome will be awaited with much interest.

Should Mr. Parker win, there will be many similar suits brought by villa owners. Mr. Parker alleges that his property is taxed for much more than he paid for it, but the Assessors argue that he secured it at a great bargain.

YALE TO GET NEAR $1,500,000

Practically the Whole of the Estate of William Lampson.

LEROY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The will of William Lampson was read to-day. The estate is valued at $1,500,000.

To the village of Leroy the deceased left nothing; to Machpelah Cemetery, in trust for care of the burial vault and general benefit of the grounds, $3,000; to his old friend, Sherbourne B. Eaton of New York, $1,000; to Butler Ward, cashier in the Bank of Leroy, $20,000; to William C. Donnan, assistant cashier, $5,000; to Charles Barlow, one of his farm employes, the James Lampson farm of about eighty acres; to William Barlow, son of the former, also an employe, $200; to the Misses Anna Cyles and Mary Rogers, servants, $100 each.

These aggregate little more than $29,000, and the residue of the estate goes to Yale University. A representative of Yale was present to-day when the will was read.

The will was made shortly after the death of Mr. Lampson's brother, which occurred two months ago. The New York Trust Company is named as executor.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen over the districts east of the Rock Mountains, except in the South Atlantic States, where it has fallen slightly; it has fallen rapidly west of the Rocky Mountains, and is lowest on the North California coast. The area high pressure covers the central valleys and the lake region, the barometer being highest over Iowa. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Ohio and Central Mississippi valleys. It is slightly cooler in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and in Northern Texas, and warmer in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Light showers are reported from Tennessee, Florida, the District of Columbia, and Colorado, but the weather was generally fair last night on the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf States, the lake regions, and the Northwest. Heavy rains are reported from the California coast. The weather will be generally fair in the Northern States, local showers will probably occur in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee. The temperature will fall slowly on the Atlantic coast and in the interior of the Southern States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	3	43	41
6 A. M.	3	40	41
9 A. M.	5	45	44
12 M.	19	43	46
4 P. M.	23	40	44
6 P. M.	24	39	42
9 P. M.	23	37	40
12 P. M.	21	36	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1896	14
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

THE CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

Great Crowds Attracted to the Sessions of the Convention in Washington.

THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Necessity of Regulating the Diet of Children an Important One—Careless Parentage a Crime Against Society.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Aside from the regular sessions of the National Congress of Mothers to-day, there were several meetings held this morning before the regular session, at which different members of the congress presided.

In the banquet hall of the Arlington Hotel Mrs. Henry S. Finley, Chairman of the Press Committee, presided over a conference. Dr. Ada L. Thomas made a short address entitled "Accidents—What to do Before the Doctor Comes." At the conclusion of Dr. Thomas's address, Mrs. Hompeen, Mrs. Hegelsborger, and Miss Alice Fletcher of the Anthropological Society gave short and interesting talks on "Fear—How to Overcome It in Children."

At the First Baptist Church, Miss Newton of Chicago presided over a conference at the same hour as that held at the Arlington Hotel. Miss Jeannette Richards read a paper on "The Necessity of Schools for Trained Nurses," which was followed by an address on "Punishments," by Mrs. Putnam.

Notwithstanding the early hour at which the conferences were called—9 A. M.—both the banquet hall of the Arlington Hotel and the First Baptist Church were crowded to their utmost capacity.

The Crowd at the Congress.

Long before the time set for the opening of the morning session—10:30 o'clock—there was not an available seat anywhere in the church, and when Mrs. Birney called the meeting to order, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth of New York City made the devotional address. The audience joined in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," after which Mrs. Booth read a few verses from the Bible. During the course of her remarks she said: "It is a great comfort and a great strength to feel that we have the right to turn and claim the great, strong hand of God. It seems that those persons who stand to-day in the position of mothers should feel grateful for the light and teachings which God has brought to our eyes." In speaking of mother love, Mrs. Booth compared it to Divine love, the strongest love imaginable. A true woman, Mrs. Booth continued, should have this wonderful mother love, whether or not she was a mother.

Speaking of her experiences in the different prisons, she said that it made no difference how low a criminal had fallen, or what crime he had committed, there were times during his incarceration when he still showed some traces of his mother's training. One of the greatest errors ever committed by any legislators, continued Mrs. Booth, and one that is a very black stain on the name of the State, was to deprive the convicts of Sing Sing of work. Referring then to the advancement of women, she said that should a woman engage in the different meetings being held at the present time, it was no excuse whatever for her to neglect her children. A woman who neglects her babe for the public will find in the future the great mistake she has made, and that her work has been to no purpose.

An Overflow Meeting.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Booth's address Miss Birney announced an overflow meeting down stairs for the benefit of the large number of visitors who were unable to gain admittance. The overflow meeting was in charge of Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Margaret Sangster, and Mrs. Henrotin of Chicago, President of the Woman's Federation.

Mrs. Louise E. Hogan of Germantown, Penn., next addressed the congress on "Dietetics." "The study of dietetics," she said, as applied to the nursery and the period of childhood, is constantly brought to our notice as an important phase of domestic education. Dr. Jacobi very wisely remarks that to understand only a small part of what is known on the vast topic of the development of infant life the mother must consult not one little volume, but many big books. The first step we should take as mothers in regard to the careful feeding of our children should be to convince ourselves thoroughly of its necessity.

"Many mothers may say, 'But I don't need any dietetic rules for my baby of eighteen months, or two years. He eats everything and is quite well.' Dr. L. Emmett Holt of the Babies' Hospital of New York says he has had quite a large experience with those children who 'ate everything' and seemed to relish it, and has followed a number of them to their graves as the ultimate result of such unreasonable and inconsiderate practice.

"Rousseau dwells strongly upon the facts that a weak body in a child enfeebles the soul; that the education of man begins at his birth; that simplicity in diet is an absolute necessity for sound physical growth, and that the most dangerous period in human life is the interval between birth and the age of twelve. We should always let the food be simply for nourishment, not be taken for its own sake, but only for the sake of promoting bodily and mental activity. Dr. Preyer of Germany, author of 'Infant Mind,' a book for mothers, and whose observations of children are known all over the world, thinks that mothers may do much if they know enough and if they will not leave their children so much in the hands of ignorant persons. I have quite recently received several letters from him in connection with some research that I have been making in dietetics and individual child study, and he states decidedly in these letters that the controlling supervision of the physical development in her child is the most important task of the young mother, because upon this development the child's whole future intellectual and moral life will depend."

In conclusion Mrs. Hogan said: "Few seem conscious that there is such a thing as physical morality. Men's habitual words and acts imply that they are at liberty to treat their bodies as they please. The fact is all breaches of the laws of health are physical sins. When this is generally seen, then, and perhaps not till then, will the physical training of the young receive all the attention it deserves."

Careless Parentage a Crime.

Mrs. Alice Lee Moque of Washington read a paper on "Reproduction and Natural Law." She said it was the old theory that parents were the involuntary, irresponsible

agents of God in the propagation of species. Now it was considered that careless parentage was little less than a crime. The child deserved the most serious and laborious study. Men and women are often influenced by trifles, light as air, in entering upon marriage. A girl ought, before allowing herself to love, to consider the health, mental constitution, position in life, means of support of the man she may wed. Also, she must consider herself.

The first consideration is health. Women ought first to be emancipated from the doctors. Mother love ought to be exercised before maternity is entered on; after, it is too late to remedy many ills. Right thinking and right living ought to complement each other in the man and woman who take upon themselves the duties of paternity.

It was announced that the delegates of the Universal Peace Conference of Philadelphia extended thanks for the addresses being delivered. A delegate suggested that the congress memoralize the National Congress on behalf of a movement for universal peace. Some action will probably be taken later.

Moral Responsibility of Woman.

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener of Boston read a paper on "The Moral Responsibility of Woman in Her Duty." She said: "Self-abnegation, subserviency to man, whether he be father, lover, or husband, is the most dangerous theory that can be taught to her whose character shall mold the next generation. She has no right to transmit a nature and a character that is subservient, subject, inefficient, undeveloped—in short, a slavish character, which is either blindly obedient, or blindly rebellious, and is, therefore, in either case set as a time-lock to prey or to be preyed upon by society in the future.

"If a woman is not brave enough to demand and obtain personal liberty and entire control of her great and race-endowing function of maternity, she has no right to dare to stamp upon a child and to curse a race with the descendants of such a service, a dwarfed, a time-and-master-serving character. Subject mothers will never product a race of free, well-poised, justice-practicing children."

With her remarks the morning's work ended.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Several Interesting Addresses Before a Large Audience.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—When Mrs. Birney, President of the congress, called the meeting to order this afternoon, notwithstanding that the morning session had adjourned only an hour before, there was no visible decrease in the number of attendants.

Miss Frances Newton of Chicago delivered the opening address on "The Mother's Greatest Needs." Miss Newton said that it had always been her custom to try to help mothers. She consequently felt that she could speak authoritatively on the subject, because for several years she had been supplying in her kindergarten homes the numerous things children needed.

"In working with these little people," said Miss Newton, "I have come to realize what some of the mothers' needs are. The first thing is for a mother to realize what home means for the child. It seems to me that every bit of the home life should be woven together and made as harmonious as possible, and that every month and year in the home should be one of development; also that every year should find both parents and children on a higher plane and more united. A mother needs the sympathetic co-operation of her husband more than anything else, and I must say I don't believe a mother can do all she should without such co-operation on the part of her husband."

A Talk on Playgrounds.

Miss Constance Mackenzie of Philadelphia, the next speaker, delivered an interesting address on "Playgrounds." She stated that her purpose in addressing the congress was to try to sketch the day, which she hoped was not far distant, when the playground for children would be regarded as vital a necessity as were the schools and kindergartens of the present time.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Worcester, Mass., followed Miss Mackenzie, and was the last speaker of the afternoon session. He delivered an address on "Some Practical Results of Child Study."

"A growing child in Germany," said Dr. Hall, "enters school when about five or six years of age, and over 9 per cent. have a defective eyesight. All tests show an alarming increase in defective sight during school life. A great many often have defective hearing, which causes general stupidity, and sometimes results in children being sent to school for dullards, when, if they had their proper hearing facilities, they would undoubtedly be as bright as the average child of that age.

"When school work undermines the health the child should not be educated, as the good accomplished will not be sufficient to offset the harm done."

In conclusion, Dr. Hall spoke of religion as the study which must be taught to bring the children in closer relationship with nature.

DECLARES FOR A PURE PRESS.

Resolutions Adopted at the Evening Session by Rising Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The evening session was held in Central Hall, and an enormous audience was present. The report of the Press Committee was prefaced by a statement from its Chairman, Miss Isabella Tyson of Baltimore, regarding the impure press and its baneful influence.

The following resolution, offered by Alice C. Robinson of Baltimore, was adopted, practically unanimously, by a rising vote.

"Realizing the almost limitless power, for good or for evil, exerted by the daily press, and that the proper education of the youth of our land is of vital importance to the future prosperity of the State;

"Resolved, That we will admit into our houses only those papers which inspire to noble thought and deed, and that our influence shall go toward cultivating the public taste, until it shall demand from the press only that which elevates and refines."

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster of New York delivered an address on the subject of reading matter for mothers and children, replete with advice on the character of volumes that should be found in the library of every well-regulated domestic circle, particularly the class of literature that ought to be placed before the youth of all ages.

She mentioned a number of biographical works and some fiction that should be used in courses of reading for months, and made a strong plea for fairy tales for children's reading during the formative period. The final address of the session was by Anthony Comstock, who cited sensational instances of his experience, showing to what an extent obscene literature was circulated in the boarding schools and colleges for both sexes throughout the country, and the need of effective co-operation from parents and others to abolish an evil which was destroying the morals of half the population of the United States.

In conclusion, he proposed action by the congress supporting National and State legislation to prevent the publication and distribution of all kinds of literature of the dime-novel variety, and to prohibit the printing of murder trials and other descriptions calculated to inform children of criminal methods.

Jewish Women Meet.

The monthly meeting of the Local Section of the Council of Jewish Women was held in the basement of the Madison Avenue Synagogue, corner of Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday. Mrs. Esther Hennessy read a paper on the "Women of To-day," in which she said that woman's advance during the latter part of this century is significant. Twenty-five years ago few women were known publicly, but women like Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Julia Ward Howe have led their sisters to the front.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Thomas William Peters of the District of Columbia, to be United States Consul at Plauen, Germany.

Charles F. Amidon, to be United States Judge for the District of North Dakota.

W. E. Mills, Rose Hill, N. Y.; F. J. Kettner, Woodhaven, N. Y., and G. E. Sweeting, Dolgeville, N. Y., to be Postmasters.

STEVENS MEN CELEBRATE

Banquet in Honor of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Institute.

GIFT FROM THEIR PRESIDENT.

Texas Pacific Stock to Help the Alumni Building—A Poem for Mrs. E. A. Stevens—Speeches by A. S. Hewitt, Bishop Potter, and Others.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Stevens Institute of Technology began last night with a banquet at the Hotel Waldorf. Covers were laid for 300, and nearly every seat at the long tables was occupied.

At the centre of the speakers' table sat Trustee S. B. Dod, who acted as toastmaster. On his left were Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Turnbull, Chancellor McGill of New Jersey, Richard Stevens, Miss Hayden, Commodore J. E. Watkins of the Smithsonian Institution, and Chancellor MacCracken of the University of the City of New York. On the right sat Andrew Carnegie, Gov. Griggs of New Jersey, Mrs. Griggs, Charles McDonald, Mrs. M. B. Stevens, President Henry Morton of Stevens Institute, Bishop Potter, Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, E. P. Roberts, Col. E. A. Stevens, and Prof. C. F. Chandler of Columbia University.

Mr. Hewitt responded to the first toast, "Our Founder." He told many anecdotes of the Stevens family. "I can look back at the time," he said, "when we had no steamboats, no railroads, no telegraph; when the West was unsettled, and this empire was almost a wilderness. No one who did not see that condition can appreciate what the Stevens family has done for this country."

President Morton was then called upon to read a poem which he had written and dedicated to Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens. It was entitled "Per Aspera ad Astra," the motto of the Stevens family.

Andrew Carnegie spoke about the "Iron Masters of the United States," paying a great tribute to the graduates of Stevens Institute. J. Elfreth Watkins of the Smithsonian Institution spoke of "Railroads and Steamboats," speaking chiefly of the work of John Stevens and his sons.

In calling upon President Morton, Mr. Dod read a letter from the President which accompanied a gift to the institute of 1,000 shares of Texas Pacific Railway stock. This gift, President Morton said in the letter, was to be used with other funds for the erection of the "Alumni Building."

In replying to the toast, "The Faculty," President Morton said:

"Let me explain at the outset that in answering this toast for the Faculty I am speaking for an ideal body, not for myself and colleagues of the present time, but equally for the Faculty of the future and the Faculty of the past. In fact, this Faculty which I desire to represent is like Truth immortal, and will exist in an ever improving embodiment long after all its present constituents have passed away. Regarding the Faculty whom I represent in this individual and yet impersonal way, I may be allowed to say of it some things which the modesty of its members might forbid my uttering if I were assumed to speak as their mouthpiece only.

"In the first place, I would say that the youth of this Faculty has been a healthy youth of struggle and effort, involving something of hardship. It has not been after the manner of the 'jeunesse doree' of some institutions endowed with many millions, and needing but to express the wish for any appliance or tool, desirable for carrying on its work, in order to have it. This young Faculty has had to content itself with plain tools and rather a minimum of appliances, and has frequently provided needed tools for itself while carrying on its work.

"I by no means intend to say or suggest that our Faculty in the past and present has not had or does not have good tools. The product it has turned out speaks for that; but I do desire to place on record in this connection my conviction that the Faculty of the future, in view of the greater demands which will be made on it, both as to the quantity and quality of its product, will need more space to work in and more appliances with which to do its work. I have no anxiety as to the needs of to-day, but looking into the future I am solicitous that timely provision should be made for its needs.

"This Faculty, beginning with eight members, now numbers twenty-two, the additions, without exception, being the intellectual children of the first eight, and, though this has been a united family, with no disputes tending to make the house too small to hold it, yet it is easy to realize that with all which has been done in the way of adding wings and new stories, the old house cannot continue forever to accommodate its increasing population.

"For myself, I am well aware that the time is not distant when I must lay aside a work which has never been a labor, but always a pleasure, except on the rare occasions when I have been obliged to effect an uncongenial severity in repressing some excessive exuberance among our undergraduates, but I am solicitous that my successor should be duly equipped with the means required to meet the more stringent demands of the future.

Commodore George H. Melville, Bishop Potter, Gov. Griggs, and Chancellor McGill also spoke.

The celebration will be continued to-day at the institute in Hoboken, where there will be an exhibition of the work done by the students. There will also be a reception at Castle Point, the home of Col. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens.

Architectural League Dinner.

The Architectural League of New York gave a dinner last night at the Vanderbilt Gallery of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, to discuss the relation of the Fine Arts Commission to Greater New York. George B. Post presided. Addresses were made by Charles A. Cummings of Boston, William J. Coombs of Brooklyn, Quincy Ward, M. Williams, Frederick Crowninshield, and George T. Wilson. After the speeches President Post presented the medal given by him for the best architectural drawing, to Claude Fayette Bragdon of Rochester, N. Y. Among the guests were G. C. Mason, W. G. Preston, G. L. Morse, Henry Van Brunt, Henry Marquand, Howard Russell Butler, R. D. Andrews, W. Allen Butler, A. Turnbull, T. C. Link, Y. W. Yost, W. C. Eames, T. W. MacLaughlin, W. C. Smith, E. I. Nickerson, G. W. Ralpp, J. H. Pierce, Frank Miles Day, Walter Cope, G. W. Ferry, Alfred Stone, and Bruce Price.

Richard Croker's Plans.

Richard Croker will sail for Europe Tuesday on the North German Lloyd steamship Spree. His son Frank will go with him, and they will spend a few weeks at Wiesbaden, after which young Mr. Croker will return to this country and his father will go to England. To a NEW YORK TIMES reporter Mr. Croker said last night: "I am going to England to look after my horses, and I propose to do all that I can to maintain the high standard of the American thoroughbred abroad." Mr. Croker was entertained at luncheon at the Lawyers' Club by several of his friends yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Randolph Guggenheimer, E. A. McCall, David McClure, Peter F. Meyer, James J. Wogan, Andrew Freedman, John C. Sheehan, David Leventritt, and ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan.

McKinley League Plans.

The McKinley League met last night and made plans for organization. It was decided to enroll voters in the various Assembly districts on March 18, 19, and 20, and to hold the primary elections on April 2. The new General Committee, which proposes to fight Mr. Platt's County Committee, will meet for organization April 16. The organization will be built upon the Assembly District plan; and it is proposed to have a General Committee of about 2,200. William Brookfield will be elected Chairman.

LADY GRANTLEY DEAD.

She Was the Daughter of William Henry MacVickar.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Lady Katharine Grantley, wife of Lord Grantley, and daughter of William Henry MacVickar of the United States, died at her residence, Belgrave Mansions, in this city, yesterday.

FOUND THE THIEF AT PRAYER.

A Post Office Burglar Arrested at a Religious Meeting.

TROY, Penn., Feb. 18.—Charles Johns was arrested at an evening prayer meeting tonight, charged with having broken into the Armenia Post Office, a short time ago. The thief escaped on a bicycle, and the finding of a broken machine led to the suspicion of Charles Johns.

He was traced this evening by Detective Hollon to a prayer meeting. Johns recognized the officer, and while the congregation was kneeling at prayer he attempted to escape by crawling under the seats. The detective grabbed him by the ankle, and Johns quietly returned to his seat. Both men sat the service through, and then Johns pulled a pistol and made a break for liberty. He was disarmed and arrested.

The scuffle created alarm among the women, and several fainted.

MOONSHINERS ABDUCT A BRIDE.

Husband Mistaken for a Revenue Agent—A Battle and a Rescue.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 18.—News reached here to-day from Hamburg, on the Tennessee River, of an exciting adventure of W. A. Davis, traveling for a lumber firm.

Davis recently had married, and had his bride, who was Miss Ottilla Hippel of this city, with him. He was mistaken for a revenue officer, and besieged in the Hamburg Hotel by illicit distillers, who broke down the door, overpowered him, and dragged off his fainting bride.

A posse of citizens was made up, and chase given to the abductors. An encounter occurred outside of town, and several shots were exchanged. After a sharp hand-to-hand fight, the citizens drove off the moonshiners and rescued the half-crazed woman. Davis had been left in his room unconscious. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were taken to a store, which was barricaded and guarded by twenty armed men. Fearing the return of the attacking party, Davis and his wife fled by the next steamer.

KILLED BY A SNOW SLIDE.

Accident to the Shafthouse of a Colorado Mine.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 18.—A fatal snowslide is reported from Red Cliff, this State.

Yesterday afternoon William H. Taylor, Joseph Salisbury, and A. C. Salisbury were working in a shafthouse of the Great Western Mine, and several other men were at the bottom of the shaft. Taylor had just started to descend the shaft when a report like the explosion of giant powder was heard, and simultaneously the house and works were swept away by a monstrous snowslide, and carried down the side of the mountain a thousand feet. It took an hour for the rescuers to reach the entombed men, and when they did Taylor was dead and the other two were badly injured.

It has been storming all over the State for five days. At Leadville the snow is three feet deep, at Aspen eighteen inches, and on Cumbres Hill, in the southern part of the State, three feet, and all trains are blockaded on the latter point. At Ashcroft fears are entertained for the safety of Robert Johnson, who left there on Monday with a jack train for the Montezuma Mine, and has not since been heard of.

WAR BETWEEN DREDGERS.

Ocean and Lake Companies Invade Each Other's Territory.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 18.—Ocean dredging companies are very much exercised over the invasion of Eugene and J. B. Brayman of Toledo, Ohio, into their territory. This firm took a big harbor contract at Boston recently at a low figure away from the American Dredging Company at Philadelphia. The latter company openly denounced the action, and has begun a warfare on lake dredgers, the first gun being fired in bidding on the Superior Harbor contract of 2,000,000 yards. The Government estimate for this work was $3,065,000.

The American Dredging Company bid $1,986,000, and was confident of getting the contract, while the Braymans bid $2,275,000. Local firms learned of the war, and put in a bid of $1,655,000, which is $1,400,000 below the Government estimate. Six members of the Atlantic and Gulf Dredging Association pledged $50,000 each toward putting in a plant at Superior, and offered $1,000,000 to carry on the war if necessary.

The contract bid was 9 cents per yard, while the Government estimate was 15 cents.

The action of the Braymans in going out of the lake territory did not meet the approval of other lake dredgers. Nevertheless they have suffered a loss of $1,400,000 on their account. The ocean dredgmen may be sufficiently avenged, though lake dredgers fear they will carry the war still further.

A GANG OF DEED FORGERS.

B. C. W. Evans, Recently Indicted in Chicago, One of Them.

BUTTE, Mon., Feb. 18.—B. C. W. Evans, recently indicted in Chicago for participation in alleged fraudulent mining deals, figures largely in a sensational affidavit filed in the United States court to-day, in the case of Caroline V. Kelly, administratrix of the estate of John D. Allport, against Ella L. Fegen-Bush for one-third interest in the Minnie Healy Mine, worth about $25,000. The affidavit is made by Melvin L. Wines, attorney for the administratrix, who has just returned from Chicago, where he went to look up testimony.

He alleges that Allport never signed the deed for the property to Ella Fegen-Bush, that the deed was forged, and that Evans, before whom the signature was acknowledged, was one of the parties to the forgery. The deed gave the property to one William C. Brand, who put it on record, and then deeded it to Ella Fegen-Bush, who now claims the property. It is alleged that there never was such a man as Brand, but that the man who personated him was C. M. Fegen-Bush, alias Fegen, alias Hogan, alias Baldin, alias Linn, husband of Ella L. Fegen-Bush, and that he deeded the property as Brand to the present defendant. It is claimed that Fegen-Bush is now a fugitive from justice, and concealed in New York.

The affidavit says that the plaintiff will show by reliable testimony that the defendant is a member of a syndicate, crowd, or company of notorious and well-known swindlers, and that they have been for the last three years or more engaged in the business of forging deeds, selling worthless mining stocks, and many other schemes of similar character, and that B. C. W. Evans of Butte is and was one of the active participants in these swindling schemes. The affidavit is made in support of an application for more time to take testimony.

New Ship for Holland-America Line.

—Word was received at the office of the Holland-America Line yesterday of the successful launching of its new ship the Rotterdam, at the yards of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Ireland. The Rotterdam is a twin-screw passenger steamship, measuring 8,500 tons register, and when completed will be put on the regular service between New York and Rotterdam.

REPORT ON THE CHARTER

It Will Be a Single Document for the Legislators, Without Any Arguments or Memoranda.

THE POSITION OF SETH LOW.

Advised Against the Bi-Partisan Police Provision and the Bi-Cameral Municipal Assembly—A Third Constitutional Amendment Proposed.

The Greater New York Commission finally completed its work yesterday, so far as the submission of the charter to the Legislature is concerned. The commission was in session in Mayor Strong's private office all day.

The charter itself, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was adopted Wednesday, and the discussion yesterday was on the character of the report to be made to the Legislature.

President Seth Low of Columbia College advised against the incorporation in the charter of the bi-partisan police provision, and also against the bi-cameral municipal assembly.

These matters were discussed at great length, but it was finally determined that there should be but one report, and that no arguments or memoranda should be contained in it.

This was agreed to, after it had been decided that the report should contain no strong arguments in favor of the contested points.

This matter having been settled, all of the members of the commission decided to sign the report, and it will be taken to Albany this afternoon by a committee made up of Gen. Tracy, ex-Mayor Gilroy, and George M. Pinney, Jr.

It was also decided at the meeting that there should be a third Constitutional amendment proposed to this Legislature. It provides that where there is more than one county in any city of the State, the county debt shall not be included as an item in making up the Constitutional debt limit. This, of course, will apply only to the Greater New York.

Various resolutions were passed by the Greater New York Commissioners, thanking Mayor Strong for the use of his private office, thanking Seth Low for the use of a room in Columbia College, and also thanking the Mayors of New York, Long Island City, and Brooklyn for their services as members of the commission.

The commission will meet next Thursday to audit bills and clear up all of its unfinished business.

Mayor Gleason came out of the meeting just before it adjourned yesterday and said: "Well, boys, we are all through and I am mighty glad of it."

ROBBINS WILL NOT FIGHT.

Thinks the Adoption of a Charter Is an Absolute Necessity.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Assemblyman Robbins of Allegany County, who was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee last year and led the opposition to the Greater New York consolidation bill, has been consulting with the Kings County legislators who were opposed to the greater city last year, to learn if there is a sentiment which warrants any fight against the charter this year.

"I have found," he said to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, "that the Brooklyn men are in favor of passing the charter, and that being the fact I see no use in making a fight. I do not know that I am opposed to the charter provisions. I was opposed last year to the general principle of consolidation, but that battle was fought out last year. It seems to me that it is necessary to pass the charter this year; or interminable trouble would result. The law declaring that consolidation shall take effect Jan. 1, 1898, is on the statute books. That law cannot be repealed, in my judgment, at this session, even if it were found that the charter were not going through, and as a result there would be next January a state bordering on anarchy in the territory involved. It seems to me necessary to pass some charter."

"Will you support the charter which the commission has prepared?"

"I will, unless it appears too full of political jobs. When it is brought here I propose to go through it as carefully as I can and find out what is in it."

"I do not think the dual municipal legislative body is a good feature. It will open up the way for no end of ward politics, and it seems to me will make possible the most serious consequences. It looks as if it were preparing the way for frequent deadlocks to all business. It will tend to bring politics of the pronounced partisan type into the conduct of municipal affairs.

"The question of single-headed or bi-partisan commissions will doubtless provoke considerable discussion. In the past, I have voted for measures which provided for bi-partisan commissions, and I have done so because I believed in them. If the Police Commission is to have control of the election machinery, it ought, I think, to be composed of representatives of both parties. But the election machinery should be in the hands of a separate bureau. I am not sure but I am ready to change my mind in spite of my record for bi-partisan commissions, and favor the single-headed commission. The experience with the present bi-partisan Police Board in New York City almost leads me to think that a single-headed commission would be preferable, if the election machinery were in another bureau."

Mr. Robbins said that, so far as he had talked with members of the Legislature from up the State who were last year opposed to the consolidation bill, he had not found one who would oppose the charter this year.

A LOUISVILLE ELOPEMENT.

Woman Breaks Her Engagement and Marries Another Man.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18.—Two of the most prominent members of Louisville society eloped yesterday to Jeffersonville, immediately across the river in Indiana, and were married. The participants were Miss Girard Alexander and E. D. Standiford.

The bride, who is a daughter of Dr. J. B. Alexander, was engaged to Hewitt Hanford, and was to be married to him soon. Last night, after she had been married to Standiford, she returned to Hanford her engagement ring and other diamond trinkets.

Mr. Standiford is the son of the late Dr. E. D. Standiford. Mr. Standiford and Miss Alexander had known each other for only two weeks.

THE TEXAS WENT ASHORE.

No Injury Done and No Blame to Capt. Glass.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 18.—Last Tuesday evening, as the battleship Texas was coming to an anchorage in Bolivar Roads, through a miscalculation of the pilot she was caught and swung by the swift tide on to the mud bank on the south side of Bolivar Roads. She lay perfectly easy, and came off at the next tide. She sustained no injury whatever.

The pilot completely exanerates Capt. Glass from all blame for the mishap, and assumes all the blame himself. The Pilots' Association has forwarded a statement to this effect to the Secretary of the Navy, and the Governor has added his indorsement, asking that Capt. Glass be held blameless.

A Deserter Confesses Murder.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 18.—James Marshall was brought here from New York tonight on a charge of murder. Marshall had been confined on Governors Island under a two years' sentence for desertion from the army. While there he confessed to Capt. Gilman that in February, 1894, he, with David Wilson, enticed C. A. Danne or Hanne from a Philadelphia hotel to a swamp near here, and killed him. They took from the body $280 and a gold watch, leaving a little money in their victim's pockets and the revolver with which the murder was done by his side. Until Marshall confessed it had been supposed that Danne committed suicide.

THE FIREMEN ENTERTAINED.

Guests at a Dinner Given by the Rev. J. L. Johnson.

A dinner was given by the Rev. J. Le Baron Johnson of Grace Chapel at the Reform Club last night in honor of the uniformed force of the Fire Department. Among those present were Chief Bonner, Everett P. Wheeler, George L. Rives, George Coppell, William Butler Duncan, Lieut. Clark, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Cortlandt F. Bishop, Commissioner Sturgis, Commissioner Sheffield, Dallas B. Pratt, Deputy Chief Reilly, Dr. Henry M. Archer, Capt. Meagher, John A. Stewart, Frank S. Witherbee, A. D. Juilliard, and Simon Brentano.

Speeches were made by Mr. Johnson, Commissioners Sturgis and Sheffield, Chief Bonner, Deputy Chief Reilly, and Everett P. Wheeler. Most of the speeches were in favor of the application of civil service reform principles to the Fire Department. Some fear was expressed that the single Commissioner provided for by the new charter, would be an evil, if, under present conditions, a partisan should be appointed.

ALDERMAN OAKLEY TO WAIT.

His Election to the Sinking Fund Commission to be Passed Upon.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday, and Alderman Oakley, who was recently elected Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appeared and presented a transcript of the minutes of the meeting of the board at which he was elected to a seat in the Sinking Fund Commission. District Attorney Olcott said he understood that all protests against the validity of the election of Mr. Oakley, made by Republicans, had been withdrawn.

Corporation Counsel Scott asked that the seating of Mr. Oakley be postponed, that the question as to the legality of his election might be ascertained.

Recorder Goff and Controller Fitch favored the seating of Mr. Oakley. City Chamberlain McCook thought the whole question should be referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Controller Fitch objected, but in view of Mr. Scott's remarks, the Sinking Fund Commissioners decided to get an opinion from Mr. Scott as to the legality of the election of Mr. Oakley.

MASSACHUSETTS L.A.W. STRIFE

Ex-President Elliott Ascribes His Defeat to Williams's Action.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen, has been here several days with a view to bringing about harmony among the wheelmen, but the worst has not yet come.

Elliott claims his defeat for re-election was solely due to Spencer T. Williams of Boston, who was responsible for his election at Baltimore in 1896. Williams held six proxies at the National Association meeting at Albany, and these he cast for Potter, although leading the Massachusetts delegates to believe he was a true Elliott man.

On this point ex-President Elliott to-day issued a statement, concluding: "I will not attempt to describe my feelings when I received an accumulation of evidence which proved conclusively to my mind that my defeat was due entirely to the work and votes of Spencer T. Williams of Massachusetts."

Curlers at St. Nicholas Rink.

An interesting and keenly contested bonspiel was played last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. Two events were decided when the seventeen heads were finished. A rink from the Boston club played against a rink from the St. Andrew's New York Club, and a rink from New Jersey tried the curling skill of a rink of New York curlers. The Boston rink has been playing successfully at Pittsfield and Albany and is a strong representative team of curlers. This was the first time that curling has been played on the St. Nicholas Rink, and the skaters and onlookers evidently enjoyed the enthusiasm of the players. The games were finished as follows:

BOSTON.	ST. ANDREW'S.
Oliver J. Briggs,	W. H. Smith,
J. D. Renton,	John Leslie,
John McGaw,	George Telfer,
G. Everett; skip 9.	T. Nicholson; skip 18.
NEW YORK.	NEW JERSEY.
J. Russell,	Andrew Gillies,
J. McMillan,	Frank Dykes,
D. G. Morrison,	Alexander Fraser,
J. F. Conley; skip 20.	James Shaw; skip 9.

Short Stop Corcoran's Refusals.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 18.—A message was received to-day from Shortstop "Tommy" Corcoran, for whom the Reds traded "Germany" Smith with Brooklyn. The message read: "Have not signed with Cincinnati, and have no intention of doing so. Will not start with Reds for South." John T. Burch telegraphs that he is losing no sleep over the refusal.

French Benevolent Society Benefit.

About $3,500 was realized at the entertainment for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society, at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. An admirable programme, consisting of the two Don Caesar episodes of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" and some musical numbers, was presented. Among those who appeared were Mmes. Traubmann, De Vere, Belina, and Seygard, and MM. Salignac and Plançon. M. Lassalle was ill and unable to appear. A handsome souvenir programme, designed by Chartran, was used.

New York University Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the University of the City of New York was held last night at the Savoy. Dr. J. C. Pierson was in the chair, and William M. Kingsley was toastmaster. Mayor Strong and Police Commissioner Roosevelt sent letters of regret. The Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner of the class of '47 spoke on "Those Days in the University." Chancellor H. M. MacCracken on "The Future of the University," and John Kendrick Bangs on "Practical Politics." The other speakers were Dr. Addison Ballard, Dr. C. D. Ashley, Benjamin S. Bayliss, Prof. A. C. Russell, and James Abbott.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—3:25 A. M.—136 Mulberry Street, Statel & Jaeger; no damage.

—8:40 A. M.—1,104 Second Avenue, Mary Jeffrie; no damage.

—10:40 A. M.—216 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Adeline Tryon; damage, $50.

—2:15 P. M.—321 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, John C. Barth; damage, $500.

—3 P. M.—340 West Seventeenth Street; no damage.

—3:30 P. M.—95 Fifth Avenue, Leonard G. Spencer; damage, $500.

—4:30 P. M.—142 Norfolk Street, Samuel Katzka; damage trifling.

—5:45 P. M.—1,703 Broadway; B. B. Depierris; Hotel Bayard; no damage.

—6:10 P. M.—194 Elizabeth Street; P. Hupperburgers; damage slight.

—7:20 P. M.—126 Greene Street; Cooper Brothers; damage, $1,000.

—9 P. M.—Eleventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; vacant building; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GRAND FORKS, S. D., Feb. 18.—Fire last night destroyed six business buildings. Loss, $60,000.

ALBION, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Two grain barns belonging to Joseph Hart, in the suburbs of Albion, were burned to-night. Loss, $5,000.

READING, Penn., Feb. 18.—The handle factory and wood-turning department of the Colebrookdale Iron Works, at Colebrookdale, this county, were burned to-day. Loss, $10,000.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Secure at once your share of the bargains.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army, is at the Manhattan.

—Judge John D McMahon of Rome, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue.

—Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo and John M. Glidden of Maine are at the Holland.

—Robert Grant of Boston and William Barnes, Jr., of Albany are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Mayor John A. Roche of Chicago and Martin W. Cooke of Rochester are at the Waldorf.

—Senator B. M. Wilcox of Auburn and ex-Senators Edmund O'Connor and A. M. Mills are at the Metropole.

—D. R. Brown of Chicago, George P. Walton of Louisville, and A. M. Miller of Duluth are at the Savoy.

—Ex-Gov. Charles H. Sawyer of New Hampshire and John F. Parkhurst of Bath, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—J. B. Hollis of Boston, Henry J. Hoffman of Philadelphia, and John McLeod of Pittsburg are at the Imperial.

—W. W. Brownell of Providence, Gilbert W. Lyon of Syracuse, and John Duncan of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—John G. Dunn of Philadelphia and Joseph Colby, F. P. Fish, and H. N. Bates of Boston are at the Albemarle.

—A. S. Brooke of Cleveland, Charles F. Stearns of Providence, and A. P. Simpson of Buffalo are at the Normandie.

—Pierce Butler of Louisville, James U. Jackson of Augusta, Ga., and Ira Dimock of Hartford are at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo, John R. Buck of Hartford, and Col. Ashley W. Cole of Albany are at the Murray Hill.

—C. E. Shepard of Hartford, H. L. Brinkley of Memphis, Samuel H. Bloom of Chicago, and T. E. Patterson of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—D. A. Godfrey of Baltimore, James Stanley, F. G. Bates, and W. S. Stenger of Philadelphia, and D. A. Orr of Harrisburg are at the Everett.

—James A. McKenzie, United States Minister to Peru, arrived last evening at the Gilsey House. Mr. McKenzie has been visiting his home in Kentucky, and will sail for his post to-morrow on the steamship Valencia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. I. Jaikut, millinery; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Anderson, G. W., & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; W. Banderson, dry goods, &c., 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; D. Bradley, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; 376 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

—Bruton & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Bruton, millinery; Miss Bruton, millinery; Continental Hotel.

—Burr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Maynard, gloves and parasols, 621 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Cohen & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; E. Cohen, dress goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Cohn, Meyer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Cohn, woolens; Holland House.

—Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. McLaughlin, housefurnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss L. Menge, millinery, 2 Walker Street.

—Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; T. H. Protheree, domestics, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Schoonmaker, art goods and yarns, 376 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungk, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

—Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. E. Parker, millinery, 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

—Fourqurean, The Price, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourqurean, fancy goods and toys; St. Denis Hotel.

—Frank, A. B., & Co., San Antonio, Texas; A. B. Frank, dry goods and notions, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Frank Norhau's Sons, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; J. Frank, dry goods and carpets, 21 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Freidhelm, A., & Brother; Rock Hill, S. C.; Freidhelm, woolens; S. Freidhelm, woolens; Grand Hotel.

—Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, silks and velvets, dress goods, woolens, furs, cloaks, and ribbons; Hotel Marlborough.

—High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. D. High, dry goods, &c.; 53 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Pilling, silverware; Mr. Renfrew, umbrellas; J. Whitaker, ribbons; 8 Greene Street.

—Joslin, The, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. A. Joslin, cloaks and suits, 224 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Joslin, The, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Mrs. C. Ditmans, millinery, 224 Church Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

—Karm, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Karm, domestics; Hoffman House.

—Katz, S. & J. Co., New Orleans, La.; A. Katz, dry goods, 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

—Kennedy, J., & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. Kennedy, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Levy Brothers, La Grange, Ga.; B. H. Levy, dry goods and notions; St. George Hotel.

—Loveman, Jaros & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; J. Loveman, dry goods, 476 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

—McAlpin Company, The G. W., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. T. Deutsch, ladies' underwear, furnishing goods, notions, gloves, and jewelry, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Mealy & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; M. Mealy, house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. E. Ludwig, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Metropole.

—O'Neil, The M., Company, Akron, Ohio; Miss L. Hal

A VOTE ON TREATY TO-DAY

The Senate Manifests a Disposition to Act upon the Convention at the Present Session.

CHANCES FOR RATIFICATION.

Senator Sherman Thinks the Necessary Two-Thirds Vote Will Be Secured—Judicial Nominations Confirmed by a Good Majority.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Immediately after the Senate went into executive session to-day, Senator Sherman sought to call up the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, but he met with a repulse at the very outset. A motion was made that business on the calendar be proceeded with, the argument being that there were a number of important nominations, particularly of a judicial character, that ought to be acted upon. The yeas and nays were demanded, and those favoring the considerations of nominations won.

The nomination of William H. Munger of Nebraska to be District Judge for the District of Nebraska was confirmed without opposition. The nomination of Charles F. Amidon to be District Judge for the District of North Dakota was called up.

The debate on the Amidon case lasted for more than three hours, Mr. Hansbrough, the Republican Senator from North Dakota, speaking in opposition two-thirds of that time. The position taken by Mr. Hansbrough was indorsed by Senators Gallinger and Brown. Senator Roach of North Dakota spoke briefly, and refuted the charges made by his colleague. Senators Davis and Hoar (Reps.) advocated the confirmation of Mr. Amidon, and said that only recently had there been any opposition toward his confirmation. The Senate evidently looked upon the antagonism to Mr. Amidon in the light of political opposition only, and by the decisive vote of 35 to 14 confirmed the nomination.

Arbitration Treaty Taken Up.

By a further vote of 32 to 27 the Senate decided at 5:30 to take up the arbitration treaty, and the debate upon that convention began when Mr. Nelson of Minnesota took the floor for the purpose of moving the postponement of the further consideration of the treaty until March 5. Mr. Nelson was anxious to have the Bankruptcy bill called up, and believed that this and other pressing business should be attended to at the present session. The treaty could go over until the extra session without harm.

Senator Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, was of a similar mind, and said that he believed it would require all the remaining time of the Senate to consider the appropriation bills.

Mr. Frye of Maine took the same view, but subsequently admitted that it would perhaps be better to dispose of the treaty now.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts took strong grounds against postponement. He said that he had had little patience with the early demands of the people for immediate action on this treaty. Ample time, however, had intervened since this treaty had been received, during which Senators ought to have been able to consider its provisions and come to some conclusion. Now that the executive calendar had been cleared of contested nominations, he thought if the Senate would give this treaty its careful consideration for a few hours a vote could be reached. He urged that this be done, and that this great peace treaty be ratified before this session of the Senate adjourned. Mr. Platt of Connecticut and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts spoke in similar vein.

Vest Favors Ratification.

To the surprise of the Senate, Mr. Vest of Missouri came out in a strong speech favoring the early ratification of the treaty as amended. He declared that the people of the United States demanded this convention; that its negotiation was the result of a desire for peace and general arbitration on the part of the people of the two great English-speaking peoples of the world. It was a good treaty and ought to be ratified.

Mr. Sherman, in a very brief statement, said he believed the vote ought now to be taken, and he was confident that if it were the treaty would be ratified.

Several Senators disputed this statement, and asked Mr. Sherman if he really thought there were sufficient votes to ratify the treaty. Mr. Sherman replied that he believed to-day, as he had always believed, that, when the time came, the necessary two-thirds of the Senate would be found voting for the ratification of this treaty. He expressed the hope that no further delay would be indulged in, and that Senators would agree to the vote.

Morgan and Daniel Want Delay.

Senators Morgan and Daniel, both of whom are opposed to the treaty, said they were prepared to go on with the debate if Mr. Sherman desired a night session, but this statement frightened others who were tired of the proceedings, and a motion was made to adjourn. This motion was defeated by a small majority, several of the opponents of the treaty voting not to adjourn.

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky asserted his opposition to the convention, and declared that it could not be amended in any way so as to meet with his approval. At the same time he believed the issue should be met squarely and without dodging. Mr. Sherman, who had charge of the treaty, was entitled to the courtesy of a vote. He hoped the motion to postpone would not be pressed, and urged with much emphasis that the question be disposed of finally.

By this time the hour of 7 was approaching, and Mr. Sherman saw that it was impossible to keep a quorum present. He therefore gave notice that immediately after the routine business of to-morrow he would move an executive session, at which he hoped the treaty would be disposed of. Mr. Sherman urged Senators to be present and remain until the vote was taken.

There seems to be a disposition to comply with Mr. Sherman's request, and the chances appear to be rather good for a session extending well into the evening.

A JUDGE SAYS HE ERRED.

Letter to Governor of Georgia May Save a Negro's Life.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—To-morrow is the day set for the execution of Samuel Grant, but he may not be executed. This morning the Governor received the following communication from Judge Fish of the Superior Court, which is the first letter of the kind he has ever written:

Governor Atkinson:

Dear Sir—I respectfully petition your Excellency to commute the sentence of Samuel Grant, convicted of murder in Sumpter Superior Court, and sentenced to be hanged, to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. I presided as Circuit Judge in his trial, and after consideration have concluded that I committed error in refusing to permit his counsel to make another argument, under the circumstances stated in the bill of exceptions to the Supreme Court, and while my ruling in the matter was affirmed by the Supreme Court, yet it was for a rather technical reason.

In my opinion, had additional argument been allowed, the verdict might have been different.

For this reason, therefore, I trust your Excellency may see proper to commute the sentence. Very truly and respectfully,

W. H. FISH.

It is thought that the letter of Judge Fish will save Grant from being hanged.

A Michigan Gerrymander.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 18.—Senator Lawrence introduced in the Senate this afternoon a skeleton bill to re-district the State. The general purpose of the bill will be to make all of the districts in the State Republican. The full scope of the bill has not yet been determined.

REAR TENEMENT NUISANCES.

Owners of Five Buildings Accept the Health Board's Offers.

The officials of the Health Department consider that in securing the demolition of five rear tenements without a legal fight they have made a long step toward abolishing that nuisance entirely. While Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court are getting testimony of the value of the Mott Street Barracks for a test case in the Appellate Division, the owners of the other five places that had been condemned have accepted the department's offers. They are the six-story rear tenement at 105 Thompson Street, for which the owners accept $233, the three buildings in the rear of 146, 148, and 150 Eighth Avenue for $173, and 127 West Third Street for $40. At the next meeting of the board Thomas E. Tripler's bid for removing the buildings will probably be accepted, and in two weeks they may be razed.

Henry Steinert, counsel for the board, says that about one-third of the eighty or ninety cases selected as nuisances have been disposed of. In a few cases the tenements have been turned into factories. In others, the board has canceled the order to vacate upon the completion of alterations abating the nuisance. In still others the radical remedy of destruction has been accomplished. No step has given the board more satisfaction than this last capitulation. While there is still an appeal possible in the test case, every decision so far has upheld the law, and the board is confident there will be no reversal. And every victory for the board, especially this last one, weakens the resistance. Mr. Steinert confidently expects that the remaining places that have been adjudged nuisances by the board will soon follow these five.

"When that is done, the rear tenement nuisance will be practically abolished," he says. "I do not know what other cases may be in contemplation, but these comprise all of the most noxious."

HAT PART OF HIS UNIFORM.

Letter Carrier's Reason for Not Uncovering in Roosevelt's Presence.

When Commissioner Roosevelt was holding court in the trial room at Police Headquarters yesterday Letter Carrier No. 1,626 entered to give him a special delivery letter. As the carrier walked through the room Complaint Clerk Peterson shouted: "Take off your hat." The carrier paid no attention, and Commissioner Roosevelt said sharply: "Take your hat off."

The man in gray saluted politely. "Excuse me," he said; "we never remove our hats while on duty. They are part of our uniform."

"Humph!" said the Commissioner, signing for his letter; "I thought you were a witness."

As soon as the carrier left the room Mr. Roosevelt called his secretary and dictated a letter to Postmaster Dayton, asking if it was one of the Post Office regulations that carriers must never take their hats off when on duty. Then he instructed Roundsman Sullivan, who has charge of the courtroom, not to let in any letter carriers on duty.

Postmaster Dayton said there was no such regulation. Carriers are expected to be courteous, and are supposed to remove their hats when their duty takes them into a private office. He said he had received no complaint from President Roosevelt, and declined to say if a complaint were made if he would discipline No. 1,626.

FREDERICK J. SWIFT RESIGNS.

E. S. Post Will Be Second Assistant Postmaster in This City.

Announcement was made yesterday that Second Assistant Postmaster Frederick J. Swift of this city had resigned, and that E. S. Post, who for some time acted as Inspector of Stations, had been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Postmaster Dayton said that Mr. Swift had given satisfaction during the time he held his position and that his resignation was due solely to his desire to pay attention to his law practice. Mr. Swift is Mr. Dayton's law partner. The salary of the Post Office position is $2,000 a year. Within the last two years the place has been put within the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Board, and is now permanent.

Mr. Post has been connected with the postal service of this city for over twenty years. He has held almost every subordinate position, and during the incumbency of Cornelius Van Cott he occupied the position of Second Assistant Postmaster for short time. Mr. Post will have charge of the entry of second-class mail matter, and in addition will also supervise the branch stations.

Civil Service Reform in Brooklyn.

The Civil Service Reform Association of Brooklyn held its annual meeting in the Art Rooms, on Montague Street, last night. The following ticket, practically the same as that of last year, was elected: President—William G. Low; Vice Presidents—the Rev. Lyman Abbott, R. T. Alsop, Ethan Allen Doty, G. M. Nichols, Edwin Packard, William Potts, Edward M. Shepard, and Alfred T. White; Executive Committee—E. K. Alden, J. W. Chadwick, Charles Claghorn, Alexander Forman, J. Warren Greene, Franklin W. Hooper, C. H. Levermore, Frank Lyman, Charles A. Schieren, Frederick B. Schenck, Henry Sanger Snow, S. Perry Sturges, Charles E. Woodbridge, and Henry Yonge.

The report deals principally with the work done in the municipal service in Brooklyn during the past year, and says, among other things, that there is reason to believe that before another annual meeting the competitive rule will have been extended to every position in the public service to which it is practicable to apply it.

Dock Board Proceedings.

Consulting Architect E. H. Kendall submitted to the Dock Board yesterday plans for the new roof garden at the foot of East Twelfth Street. They were adopted. The garden will be 52 by 302 feet, and will cost $60,000. It will be constructed of steel and iron. Work will commence on April 15, and on July 4 the garden will be opened to the public. Permission was granted by the Dock Commissioners to the Charities Department to remove the waiting room of the Blackwell's Island Ferry from the foot of East Seventieth Street to the foot of East Sixty-fourth Street. The board announced its disapproval of a motion to remove the free baths from the foot of Duane Street to the foot of Canal Street, because of the number of sewers in the vicinity of Canal Street.

Newspaper Publishers' Convention.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association resumed its annual convention at the Hoffman House at 11 A. M. yesterday. There are present representatives from most of the States. The meetings of the association are held in "executive session," and are secret. Yesterday the members discussed a number of matters in reference to the publication and sale of newspapers, power presses, &c. An effort will be made at the present session to have the next meeting of the association in the West.

Habeas Corpus for Iasigi.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-day at 2 o'clock, in the case of the Turkish Consul, Joseph A. Iasigi, who is accused of embezzlement in connection with his trusteeship of certain estates. The writ was served upon the Warden of the Tombs, where Consul Iasigi is confined, awaiting extradition to Boston.

Dr. Parkhurst Much Better.

Dr. Parkhurst's condition was so much improved yesterday that he was able to be about his room. The serious phase of the case has entirely disappeared, and it was said all he needs now is rest.

WEBBER WAS MURDERED.

Coroner's Jury Concluded that "Somebody" Killed the Fort Wayne Horseman on the Elevated Platform.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Dobbs and a jury into the death of Charles L. Webber, a horse dealer of Fort Wayne, Ind., who died at Bellevue Hospital Feb. 5 from a fracture of the skull, received in a fight on the down-town platform of the Ninth Street station of the Third Avenue Elevated Road. Charles E. Foley, the ticket agent, and George McCoy, the platform man, were arrested at the time, but in default of evidence against them were discharged by Magistrate Flammer when arraigned in Essex Market Police Court.

Webber was accompanied by Michael H. Vahner of Ohio and Jacob C. Shutte of Red Bank, N. J., when he was hurt. They testified yesterday that they reached the platform by the exit gate. McCoy ordered them to take the other door, and they did so. Webber paying for the tickets. Webber got into an argument with McCoy, and a fight started. Suddenly they heard a noise like a pistol shot, and Webber fell to the floor of the platform. They ran to his aid and asked him if he was shot, and he answered: "No, but somebody hit me with something."

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon said he made an autopsy on Webber's body, and found that the fractured skull from which he died was caused by "great and direct violence."

Otto Horn of 232 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, an office boy at 61 Washington Square South, said he was on the up-town platform of the Ninth Street station and saw the fight. He saw McCoy, with whom he has been acquainted two years, hit Webber on the head with a piece of plank about three feet long.

Detective Sergt. Wade, who arrested McCoy, said McCoy told him Foley hit Webber, and later, when confronted with Foley, he said he did not know who hit him. Both statements were made to a stenographer in the presence of witnesses.

Lawyer Fred House, who appeared for the railroad employes, made Vahner and Shutte admit that Webber started the fighting and struck the first blow.

It took the jury less than five minutes to decide that "Webber came to his death by a blunt instrument in the hands of some person unknown to the jury."

Coroner Dobbs said as the jury had named no one he could not order any one arrested, but he hoped the District Attorney, who was represented at the inquest by Assistant District Attorney Bell, would take the matter up.

WANTS UNDERGROUND TROLLEY

Matter Will Come Up Before the Railroad Commission To-day.

A meeting of the State Railroad Commission will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 11 A. M. to-day, to consider the application of the Metropolitan Traction Company seeking the approval of the commission of its proposed substitution of the underground electric trolley for other motive power, on the following lines:

Eighth Avenue, Hudson Street, Canal Street, West Broadway, Vesey Street, Amsterdam Avenue, Boulevard, Fifty-ninth Street, West Street, Sixth Avenue, Church Street, Trinity Place, and Battery Place.

It is expected that an effort will be made to induce the commission to take up certain complaints filed against the Manhattan Railway Company. Some of the stockholders of that company and other persons are desirous of having a general investigation made of the methods of conducting the elevated railroads in this city. Security holders declare that they have been unable to obtain from the present management such information as they desire, therefore they ask that the Railroad Commissioners compel a full disclosure of the affairs of the company.

Should the Commissioners fail to investigate the Manhattan Railway Company, there are intimations that a bill will be presented in the State Legislature by a member from this city ordering an official inquiry into the entire elevated systems of New York and Brooklyn.

MANLIO GARIBALDI'S VISIT.

His View of His Country's Navy and the Cretan Trouble.

Manlio Garibaldi, Captain in the Italian Navy, and youngest son of Giuseppe Garibaldi, unifier of Italy, is visiting this city. Capt. Garibaldi said yesterday that he would probably stay a month in New York, and then make a tour of the West, visiting Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and other places. Capt. Garibaldi is very proud of the progress of his country in the building of warships. Asked yesterday, by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, if he considered the Italian Navy the third of the world, he replied: "England is, of course, first, and France is second. I think that it would be difficult to say which nation has the third navy. That could only be determined by war, and I should not try to decide the question. Probably Italy's is the third. Our ships are modern, and we have some of great size and power, like the Duilio, Italia, and Sardinia."

He did not care to talk about Italy's probable rôle in the Cretan troubles. He said that he does not expect war as the outcome of the invasion of Crete by the Greeks, but thinks that the matter will be adjusted by means of some arrangement for a Greek protectorate of Crete.

"Admiral Canevaro, who is in command of the united fleets of the powers," he said, "is an able officer and very highly esteemed in Italy. He saw active service in the war with Austria in 1866 and in some colonial fighting. He is not an old man, being still in his fifties."

The condition of his country, Capt. Garibaldi said, is much better than is generally supposed abroad. Italy looks confidently to the future.

Capt. Garibaldi was a guest at the Quaint Club dinner at the Waldorf.

A GAS COMPANY ROBBED.

Boys Have Stolen Much Money from Their "Prepay" Meters.

The Consolidated Gas Company has suffered a decrease in its earnings lately because of a new scheme of robbery devised and carried out by boys in the neighborhood of Tenth Avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-sixth Streets.

In the tenement houses in this neighborhood are peculiar "prepay" gas meters, which will allow tenants in the various apartments to use a small amount of gas after dropping a quarter in the slot. The boys have been breaking a great many of these meters after money has accumulated in them, particularly after families have moved out, and so left a clear field for their work.

Yesterday H. J. Miller, an inspector of the Forty-sixth Street Branch of the company, obtained warrants from Magistrate Kudlich in the Yorkville Police Court, and it is said that an example will be made of some of the boys. The inspector says the company has lost $20 per week in this neighborhood.

Singular Accident to Miss Schrader.

Miss Freda Schrader, eighteen years old, of Spring Street, West Hoboken, was the victim of a singular accident on Wednesday night. She was returning from a choir meeting at the Hackensack Plank Road Chapel, and when crossing the street a wagon driven by Henry Steinhoff of 19 Bergenline Avenue went by. A wire trailing from the wagon became entangled in her skirts, and she was dragged nearly a block before the driver discovered what had occurred. The noise made by the wagon had drowned her cries.

To Discuss the Canal Bill.

The Produce Exchange Canal Committee, of which Franklin Quinby is Chairman, is to have a meeting to-day to discuss the attitude the Exchange should occupy in relation to the bill now before the Legislature permitting canal companies engaged in inter-State commerce to have a capital beyond $50,000.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PRAISE FOR MR. CLEVELAND

For His Unflinching Attitude Toward the Cuban Filibusters in This Country.

TWO MORE BATTLES IN CUBA.

The Insurgents Defeated in Both Engagements and Driven from Their Positions—Relations of Spain and the United States.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Advices received here from Madrid report an interview with the Marquis de Apezteguia, the leader of the Cuban Conservatives, on the subject of the relations between Spain and the United States. Referring to the question of a commercial treaty, the Marquis said that the matter should be most carefully considered, in order that the interests of Spaniards in Cuba should not suffer. Such consideration could be given, owing to the fact that the signing of such a treaty was not urgent.

The Diario de la Marina to-day publishes an article eulogizing President Cleveland for his attitude toward the Cuban filibusters, and saying that he is determined to punish those who seek to aid the insurgents.

The town of Dimas, in the "pacified" Province of Pinar del Rio, was the scene to-day of a hot fight. A band of rebels attacked the fort at that place, and the garrison made a gallant resistance. The insurgents were finally repulsed. The rebel losses, if any, are unknown.

Commander Perez of the gunboat Flecha fired to-day on the rebel quarters on the beach at Santa Rosa, Pinar del Rio. The huts occupied by the insurgents were destroyed and the rebels driven from their encampment.

Ricardo Ruiz, an American dentist, who shot himself at Guanabacoa, died last night. After an autopsy, the body will be delivered to Consul General Lee and Dr. Burgess, and will be interred in the Colon Cemetery.

SANGUILLY TO BE FREED.

The Spanish Government Has Agreed to His Release.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Spanish Government has agreed to release Julio Sanguilly, the American citizen who was arrested in Cuba almost two years ago.

When the Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday took up the consideration of Mr. Call's resolution instructing the President to demand Sanguilly's immediate release, the committee deemed it wise to postpone action for one day, in order to ascertain if there had been any developments in the case since the submission of the correspondence to the Senate. This morning a letter was received from Secretary Olney announcing that the Spanish Government had agreed to Sanguilly's immediate release. The committee will, therefore, wait until next Wednesday, its regular meeting day, and if the release is not granted by that time a unanimous report in favor of the resolution will be made to the Senate.

The Proposed Cuban Reforms.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that the opinion is generally prevalent in Cuba that the proposed reforms in the island will have absolutely no influence upon the Cuban war.

WHERE IS GENERAL ROLOFF.

His Friends Do Not Know, and His Bondsman Fears He Is Ill.

The friends of Gen. Roloff are, or profess themselves to be, much surprised and chagrined at his failure to appear in Baltimore Wednesday to plead to the charge of conspiracy and planning to send a military expedition to Spain. Mr. Fonseca, with whom Gen. Roloff lives, at 115 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, said yesterday that he could not account for his friend's non-appearance. He left the Pacific Street house at noon Monday, saying he was going directly to Baltimore. No word has been received from him since.

At the office of the Junta the same surprise was expressed. It was denied absolutely that Gen. Roloff had joined the Bermuda at Philadelphia, and had embarked in her for Cuba, as it was said that the Bermuda has been abandoned by the Junta as being slow now that the Cuban ports are more effectually blockaded.

Dr. J. Julio Henna of 8 West Fortieth Street, who is liable for $2,500 bail, forfeited by Gen. Roloff's failure to appear in the United States court in Baltimore, is also in ignorance of his whereabouts. He said he had not been secured against loss. He had trusted Gen. Roloff absolutely, and had asked no security. Had he believed the bond would be forfeited he would not have signed it. Dr. Henna said he is certain that sudden illness or a duty call that could not be denied will excuse Gen. Roloff on his breach of faith.

FIRE MADE BELLS RING.

Tenants in Up-town Flat House Warned of Incendiary Plot.

The continuous ringing of the electric bells in the five-story flathouse at 321 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning awakened all the tenants, and some one discovered that the place was on fire, the flames raging in the letter boxes of the house, and in some way setting the bells to ringing. The tenants all escaped safely, and the fire was soon put out. The smoke was so dense, however, that it is believed some one would have been suffocated had not the bells given warning. It is thought that the fire was incendiary.

During the stir of the tenants out of the building, a young woman seized her jewel box, and then in a frightened way went to the ice chest, threw the jewel box into it, grasped a plate of butter, and ran out with it.

Meeting of National Democrats.

A meeting of the city members of the State Committee of the National Democracy and of the Committee of Fifteen appointed by the recent Hoffman House conference of gold Democrats was held at the Reform Club last night. There were present Hugh S. Thompson, Lawrence E. Sexton, Secretary; R. G. Monroe, George W. Green, John J. Quinlan, John A. Henneberry, and Conran Mullen, who held a proxy from Daniel O'Connell. A draft of a provisional plan of organization of the City and County of New York was submitted, and the Secretary was directed to send a copy of it to each member of the committee, with a request that he offer at the next meeting suggestions as to changes in the plan. The next meeting will be held at the Reform Club March 2.

War on Sunday Liquor Selling.

The Law and Order League of Jersey City intends to begin an active campaign before the New Jersey Legislature to secure the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law. The Committee on Legislation has been instructed to engage lawyers to draft a bill which shall provide that on Sunday the shades of all saloons must be raised so that passers-by may see the interior of the place, and provide also that the evidence of those standing outside who see drinks served by the proprietor or bartender shall be sufficient evidence of guilt. The league's Committee on Legislation, which was appointed Wednesday night, is composed of the Rev. James Parker, Cornelius Beett, George C. Wilding, and William H. Beach.

SENATOR KYLE RE-ELECTED.

He Secures the Solid Republican Vote in the South Dakota Legislature and the Votes of a Few Populists.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 18.—Senator Kyle was to-day re-elected, securing the solid Republican vote and a few Populist votes.

Most of the Populists deserted him, but enough remained to give him the required number to elect.

James Henderson Kyle was born Feb. 24, 1854, near Xenia, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools until he entered the University of Illinois in 1871. He did wood sawing and other chores to keep himself in the university two years. Then he entered Oberlin College, in Ohio, and was graduated in the classical course in 1878.

Mr. Kyle first prepared himself for the law, but afterward decided to become a Congregational minister. He entered the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Penn., and was graduated in 1882.

His first charge was at Crested Butte, Col. He went thence to Echo, Utah, in 1882, and afterward preached in Salt Lake City, holding a pastorate there until 1885, when he moved to Ipswich, S. D. He held a pastorate in Aberdeen at the time of his first election as Senator.

Mr. Kyle might be called one of the political accidents that were precipitated by the anti-protection wave of 1890. He had been a Republican, but he disagreed with the extreme schedules of the McKinley bill. He delivered an oration July 4, 1890, in which he took his stand as a low-tariff Republican, who was ready to take an independent stand. He was immediately seized upon and made an independent candidate for the State Senate. He paid no attention to the campaign. He had no hope of election, and was visiting in New Hampshire during the warmest days of the canvass. In company with a strong body of independent low-tariff men he was elected.

The Senatorial contest in South Dakota in 1890 was very bitter. Mr. Kyle, early in the fight, was asked to announce himself as a compromise candidate, but he declined until after a number of ballots had shown that none of the principal candidates could win. Then he allowed his name to be used, and he was elected on the fortieth ballot by a combination of independents, Democrats, and Populists.

When he first took his seat in the Senate Mr. Kyle called himself an independent. He has acted generally with the Democrats on tariff and with the free-silver Democrats and Populists on finance. He has been accounted a Populist, though he still persists in designating himself as an independent. He favors prohibition and woman suffrage.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Foraker Refuses to Discuss It—Gov. Bushnell's Plan.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—Senator-elect Foraker was asked the question to-day point blank, "Whom do you favor for the Senate to succeed Senator Sherman?"

"I must decline to be interviewed on the subject. The fact is I am too busy these days to discuss a matter that, it must be allowed, does not necessarily concern me. I expect to start for Washington to assume my Senatorial duties March 1. I am engaged wholly at present in the practice of law, and the matter you refer to is certainly not one for me to waste my time in discussing."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18.—Gov. Bushnell to-day leased a residence in this city and thus, it is believed, set at rest the report that he intends to call an extra session of the Legislature with a view to having himself elected to the Senate. The lease as made, however, will expire in October next.

ST. PAUL STUDENTS ENTERTAIN

Invited Guests Present in Large Numbers—Dancing the Feature.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Feb. 18.—The students' annual reception at the St. Paul's School last night was largely attended. The parlors and reading rooms, which were used for dancing, were handsomely festooned with the school colors, red and black, and palms were massed in the corners. On the mantels were banks of American Beauty roses and carnations, and the chandeliers were almost hidden by trailing smilax. One of the reading rooms was decorated with flags representing every college of prominence in the United States. In the fourth form room was the flag carried by the tug Three Friends in the engagement with the Spanish war vessel. The flag was obtained by J. Frederick Lorraine, a brother of one of the students, who was on board the vessel.

The Reception Committee, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Gamage, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. Samuel Cox, Mrs. J. B. E. Kelcy, received the guests in the front parlor amid a bower of roses. A Reception Committee of students of the sixth form were as follows: A. R. Cluett, A. W. Robinson, O. E. Robinson, A. Peck, D. P. White, C. Shepard, H. W. Goldsborough, S. L. M. Starr, P. Simmons, H. H. Bordan, and C. S. Cole.

A STATUE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Proposal in Utah to Place One in the Washington Hall of Statuary.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 18.—Communications were read in the House yesterday from Senator Frank J. Cannon and Gov. Wells, asking the Legislature to take advantage of the law granting the privilege of every State in the Union to place in the Hall of Statuary at Washington the statues of two of their dead whom they wish to honor.

It was suggested that the Legislature take advantage of this privilege and place in position a statue of Brigham Young.

Officers of Mining Engineers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers adjourned at noon to-day after electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Thomas M. Drown, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Vice Presidents—D. W. Brunton, Aspen, Col.; W. E. Eustis, Boston; James Douglas, New York; Managers—G. W. Goodale, Butte, Mon.; Frank Lyman, Brooklyn; Frank McM. Stanton, Houghton, Mich.; Treasurer—Theodore D. Rand, Philadelphia; Secretary—Rossiter W. Raymond, New York.

Senator Kenney Much Better.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 18.—The condition of United States Senator Kenney, who has been seriously ill at his home for the past few days, is considerably improved to-day. He was able to sit up in his room this morning, and is said to be rapidly improving. He returned from Washington on Sunday with a very bad cold, but did not pay much attention to it, and on Tuesday he was compelled to go to his bed.

Two Years for Begging.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18.—George S. Clarke, alias Young, of Chillicothe, Ohio, was to-day sentenced on seventeen counts, aggregating two years. He was arrested for begging, and when searched had on his person diamonds, rubies, pearls, meerschaum pipes, two gold watches, and $129 in money.

Hood's Pills
Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises..6:48|Sun sets..5:39|Moon rises..8:44

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..8:53	Gov. Is'd..9:09	H. Gate.10:58
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..9:20	Gov. Is'd..9:40	H. Gate.11:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica, &c..	.....	10:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Cha'ston.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Andes, Halifax.....	.....	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Themis, Puerto Rico.	.....	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

Hevellus, Pern'buco.	8:00 A. M.	.....
Holstein, A'x C'yes, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Irrawady, Grenada.	12:00 M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rott'dam.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mississippi, London..	.....	.....
Prins Mauritz, Haiti.	10:30 A. M.	.....
Seneca, Havana and Mexican ports.....	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown .	4:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
State of California, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Colon.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, FEB. 21.

S. Domingo, Havana.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 19.

Accomac, Gibraltar, Jan. 29.
Ardova, Shields, Jan. 23.
British King, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 4.
Cambrian, London, Feb. 4.
Comal, Galveston, Feb. 13.
Cufic, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Foreland, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Gardenia, Shields, Feb. 3.
Gladestry, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 11.
Lorenzo, Hull, Jan. 27.
Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 13.
Michigan, London, Feb. 5.
Mississippi, London, Feb. 5.
Mohican, Swansea, Feb. 5.
Norge, Christiansand, Feb. 15.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 1.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Feb. 12.
Siberian, Glasgow, Feb. 6.
Spree, Southampton, Feb. 11.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20

Adriatic, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Feb. 6.
Prussia, Hamburg, Feb. 8.
Radnorshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 5.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Feb. 17.
St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 14.
St. Irene, Liverpool, Feb. 6.

SUNDAY, FEB. 21.

Advance, Colon, Feb. 14.
Coleridge, St. Lucia, Feb. 13.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 18.
Curacao, St. Thomas, Feb. 16.
Dresden, Bremen, Feb. 10.
Francisco, Hull, Feb. 7.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 13.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 13.
Thor, Shields, Feb. 5.

MONDAY, FEB. 22

Dago, Bristol, Feb. 7.
Italia, Hamburg, Feb. 8.
Patria, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 12.
Vigilancia, Havana, Feb. 18.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

Ems, Genoa, Feb. 11.
Mohawk, London, Feb. 11.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 13.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Feb. 10

Arrived—Feb. 19.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Matzen, Santos, Jan. 22 and Rio de Janeiro 27, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arr. at Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Aarhuus, Gonaives Jan. 31, Miragoane Feb. 2, Aquin 3d, Aux Cayes, 4th, Petit Goave 5th, Port de Paix 12th, and Inagua 13th, with mdse. and three passengers to Ebel & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS City of Columbia, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg, Feb. 4, with mdse., 46 cabin and 125 steerage passengers, to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Bremen, Feb. 3, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp, Feb. 6, with mdse., 34 cabin and 189 steerage passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 A. M.

SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) Nathlson, Carthagena, Feb. 9 and Santa Marta Feb. 11, with fruit to Hoadley & Co.; vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Cycle, (Br.,) Deans, Pernambuco, Jan. 28, with sugar to Thomsen & Co.; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

Bark Anna, (Dan.,) Clausen, Bahia, 46 days, with mdse. to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Alberta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Parker, Buenos Ayres, 72 days, with bones to order; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Ship Drumeltan, (of Shanghai,) Smith, Shanghai, via Amoy, 105 days, with mdse. to Winter & Smillie; vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello Feb. 10, Curacao 11th, and Laguayra 12th, with mdse. and 10 passengers, to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6:35 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Flushing.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Hamburg.
SS Marie, (Nor.,) Savannah.
SS Williamsport, with one barge, Salem.
SS Andes, (Br.,) Halifax.
SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Bremen.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York Feb. 5 for Flushing for orders, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, sld. from Rotterdam for New York Feb. 16.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, sld. from Santos for New York Feb. 16.

SS Hebe, (Nor.,) Capt. Clausen, sld. from Hamburg for New York Feb. 16.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Feb. 16.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Imperial Prince, (Br.,) Capt.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Passes a Bill to Introduce a New System of Return Postal Cards and Envelopes.

HOPKINS GETS A HOUSE SEAT.

The Decision of the Majority of the Elections Committee Is Reversed—The Senate Increases the Appropriations in the General Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate passed to-day, without a word of explanation, a bill which, if it shall become law, will introduce a new postal-card system. Its title is "A Bill to Extend the Uses of the Mail Service." It was introduced in the early part of last session by Mr. Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) and was referred to the Post Office Committee, from which it was reported back with amendments on the 18th of last month. A week ago an attempt was made to have it passed by unanimous consent, but objection was then made by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) who said that, from the reading of the bill, it appeared to propose the conferring of a monopoly. Mr. Vilas admitted that it did confer a monopoly, but said that, as the company concerned owned the patent for the invention, there must necessarily be a monopoly. Mr. Allen promised to look into the matter, and when Mr. Vilas asked unanimous consent to-day for the passage of the bill, and said that Mr. Allen was satisfied with it, no objection was made, and the bill was passed without its being even read except by title.

It authorizes the use in the mails of the postal cards and envelopes, with coupons attached, patented and owned by the United States Economic Postage Association, the Postmaster General to test their practical operation in one or more cities, and to suspend their use if the test be unfavorable. All cards and envelopes furnished by the United States Economic Postage Association are to conform in size to the requirements of the Post Office Department, and be used only for return messages; they are to have printed thereon, and upon the coupon attached thereto, the address of the individual, firm, company, or corporation to whom such cards and envelopes are to be returned; and may also have printed upon the address side the penalty prescribed for any violation of the act, and upon each coupon such words as will indicate that the postage will be paid when the card or envelope is delivered to the addressee.

The Senate also passed, without amendment, the House bill for the admission of needle work imported by the New York Association of Sewing Schools for exhibition purposes.

HOPKINS GETS A SEAT.

The House Rejects the Report of Its Committee in the Kentucky Case—The Deficiency Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The members of Committee on Elections No. 1 of the House were not a little shocked to-day by the action of the House in voting down the report of the committee to retain Joseph M. Kendall, (Dem.,) from the Tenth District of Kentucky, instead of N. T. Hopkins, (Rep.) The case has been before the committee for nearly two years, and Judge Daniel, the Chairman, and all but two Republican members of the committee, concluded that Kendall had been elected and was entitled to his seat. The majority's best argument for Kendall probably was that as there had been no challenge of the election of other Democrats in the district by the vote claimed for Kendall, it was fair to assume that fraud had not been resorted to to elect him.

Messrs. Lowrey and Royse, who stood a very insignificant minority for Hopkins, worked effectively with the Republicans of the House with arguments against the practice of seating Democrats when Republicans sought their seats, and without making any noise about it organized a solid Republican opposition to the Elections Committee. On the vote the committee secured the support of only five other Republicans, making nine in all. Kendall, the Democrat, who goes out to-day, will have collected his pay at the rate of $5,000 a year for two years, less two weeks, together with an appropriation of something like $2,000 to pay W. W. Dudley and other lawyers who were expected to give reasons sufficient to keep him in. Hopkins will draw $10,000 for serving two weeks, and will also have his expenses paid. So the expense to the taxpayers of the United States on account of the Tenth Kentucky District for the last two years will be not far from $25,000, not including the pay of a personal clerk for both Kendall and Hopkins and the share of each in the miscellaneous expenses of the House.

The Republicans who voted with the Democrats to confirm the sitting member in his seat were Messrs. Adams, (Penn.,) Cook, (Ill.,) Daniels, (N. Y.,) Gillett, (Mass.,) Henry, (Conn.,) Leonard, (Penn.,) Moody, (Mass.,) Otjen, (Wis.,) Raney, (Mo.,) and Simpkins, (Mass. The Populists who supported the majority report were Messrs. Kem, (Neb.,) and Strowd, (N. C.)

N. P. Hopkins was escorted to the bar and took the oath and his seat as a member from the Tenth Kentucky District.

Leave was granted to the contestant and contestee to print in The Record within ten days any remarks they might desire to make on this case.

Reed Makes an Appeal.

The confusion which had prevailed during the day drew from Speaker Reed a remonstrance and an appeal. He stated that not only ex-members but members-elect were entitled to the privileges of the floor, and they availed themselves to a very considerable extent of these privileges during the last week of the session. This increased the difficulty of preserving order, and he appealed to the House to aid the transaction of public business by better decorum.

The Deficiency Bill.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the General Deficiency bill, stating that he should to-morrow ask the House to take it up, and hoped to pass it before the week was over.

The bill carries an appropriation of $8,438,937, divided as follows:

State Department, $23,510; Treasury Department, $1,508,673; Fish Commission, $14,399; Smithsonian Institution, $1,007; District of Columbia, $54,455; War Department, $1,466,139; Navy Department, $50,736; Interior Department, $35,185; Department of Justice, $1,239,023; Post Office Department, $51,524; out of postal revenues, $1,764,526; Government Printing Office, $80,200; House of Representatives, $205,764; judgments, United States Courts, $29,033; judgments, Court of Claims, $1,692,916; judgments, Indian depredation claims, examination of, $136,871; audited claims, $114,876. A conference report was agreed to on a bill prohibiting the playing of billiards or any similar game in a room where liquors are sold within the limits of the District of Columbia.

A joint resolution appropriating $5,000 for the extra expenses of the Senate in connection with the inaugural ceremony was passed.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Big Increases in Appropriations to be Made by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The indications are that the total of the Sundry Civil bill when reported to the Senate will be increased by a large number of amendments providing for the carrying on of certain public works not provided for by the House. The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning ordered favorable reports to be made to the Committee on Appropriations for the following purposes:

Increasing the contract for the movable dams in the Ohio, from a little less than $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, and appropriating $750,000 for the work for the coming year; increasing the contract authorized for the improvement of the harbor at Oakland, Cal., to $1,042,810, and appropriating 25 per cent. now, or $260,577; increasing the contract authorized for the improvement of the Kentucky River to $2,505,918, and appropriating 25 per cent., or $626,479, for the coming year; for improving the Great Kanawha in West Virginia, completing the work, $273,000; for dredging a channel in Mare Island Strait to enable men-of-war to reach the naval establishment at that island, $318,950; for the construction of a tidal indicator in the harbor at San Francisco, $2,500; for the purchase of a dredge boat for use in the improvement of the harbor at Sabine Pass, Texas, $100,000, and $30,000 for operating the same during the fiscal year; for constructing and equipping a steam revenue cutter for service on the Atlantic coast, with headquarters at New York, $200,000; for establishing a light and fog signal station at or near Southwest Spit, New York Harbor, $50,000; for constructing, equipping, and outfitting a new steam tender for the Third Lighthouse District, $85,000; vessel for coast survey duty in Alaskan waters, $125,000; for compiling The Alaskan Coast Pilot, $2,100.

Two amendments to the bill to-day received the sanction of the Senate Commerce Committee. The first provides for a board of five engineer officers to examine the various forms of movable dams and recommend the best types adapted for various conditions of service; and the second in effect provides for a retired list for the Revenue Marine Service at three-quarters pay, and creates a Retiring Board for that purpose.

FOWLER BANKING BILL.

Controller Eckels Gives His Views on Means of Regulation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Controller Eckels was before the House Banking and Currency Committee to-day, when the General Banking bill introduced by Mr. Fowler (Rep., N. J.,) was taken up.

Mr. Fowler asked Mr. Eckels if a credit currency based on the assets of banks was not the only correct form of paper money.

Mr. Eckels thought this a proper form. The currency should be uniform—all of it being issued under Government supervision. He thought the benefits to be derived by the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks to be greatly exaggerated by the supporters of this proposition.

Mr. Fowler asked Mr. Eckels if he thought that having power to take out currency equal to bonds held by them, with a low tax on their circulation, and the right to issue credit currency, all banks would organize under the bill.

Mr. Eckels replied that he could not say. The banks would do what would allow them to make the most money. If they thought it would pay, they would take advantage of it.

Replying to a further question, he said he thought it advisable to take the financial question out of politics.

Mr. Fowler asked if the witness did not think that the supervision of the great financial interests of the country should be left to a consulting board rather than to one individual.

Mr. Eckels replied that he saw no objection to allowing the officer in charge of the country's finances to consult others, but he was not a great believer in divided authority.

It was more essential to get a sound banking bill than to organize a board. If the proper law were secured, one not too complicated, one, two, or three persons could enforce it. All turned on the character of the act.

Mr. Fowler asked if Mr. Eckels himself did not feel he was more efficient to-day and better able to administer his duties as Controller than he was at the time of entering the office.

Mr. Eckels replied that modesty prevented him from answering the question.

Further replying to Mr. Fowler, Mr. Eckels discussed the causes of bank failures here and abroad.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Number of Acts Receive the Executive Approval.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President has approved these acts:

Permitting the use of part of Fort Lyon military reservation by the State of Colorado as a soldiers' home.

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga by the Chattanooga Western Railroad Company.

Authorizing the Cleveland Bridge Company to bridge the Arkansas River in Oklahoma.

Authorizing the Duluth and North Dakota Railroad Company to construct two bridges across the Red River of the North, between Minnesota and Dakota.

Amending the West Braddock (Iowa) bridge act by extending the time for completion one year.

To enable certain persons in Mississippi to procure title to public lands along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

To furnish The Congressional Record to members of the press.

Authorizing the expenditure of the appropriation for East Chester Creek, N. Y., upon headwater improvements.

REED OFFENDS FRIENDS.

Rebukes Aldrich and Mann for Disturbing the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Speaker Reed had no stronger or more active supporter as a candidate for the Presidential nomination than Representative Aldrich of Illinois, and there were at St. Louis no more zealous Reed men than the little group of Aldrich's friends from Chicago. One of these was James R. Mann, who was nominated for Congress from the First Illinois District, to succeed Aldrich. He was elected, and to-day he was in the House with Aldrich to look about and become acquainted with some of the men with whom he is soon to be associated as a member.

Aldrich, Mann, and some others were getting well down to the front of the Republican side, and had been chatting together with the freedom usually enjoyed in the House, when a general condition of confusion led the Speaker to rap violently and repeatedly to restore order. When Mr. Reed had secured reasonable order, he fixed his eyes upon Aldrich and Mann and others near them, and directing attention to the fact that ex-members and members-elect were enjoying the privilege of the floor, expressed the hope that by observing the rules of the House they would contribute to the disposal of important business.

Mr. Aldrich grew as red as a lobster in an instant. Mr. Mann knew that a thousand eyes were upon him, and he looked as if he did not enjoy the sudden and premature prominence into which he had blossomed.

After the session Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Mann were frankly expressing the opinion that a candidate for Speaker who was politically prudent and a Speaker who was capable to gratitude and consideration would have spared his friends the humiliation he had put upon them by sending them a warning by a messenger instead of advertising their small delinquencies to the House.

McKINLEY RATES TO BE RESTORED

Coal and Tobacco Schedules in the New Tariff Bill Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The McKinley rate of duty on coal was restored at this morning's session of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. Under the present law the duty is 40 cents a ton for bituminous and shale. The former rate of duty was 75 cents for a ton of twenty-five bushels, with eighty pounds to the bushel. Coke, on which the present duty is 15 per cent. ad valorem, was also restored to the former rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a consideration of the sundries schedule, which also remains as the unfinished business for to-morrow.

The committee th's morning gave the finishing touches to the tobacco schedule. Although this schedule, like others in the bill, is liable to change before the measure is reported to the House, it may be said in a general way that the several grades of tobacco have been restored to the former rate. There was some discussion as to the duty on fillers, which now is 35 cents a pound. From data furnished the committee at the hearings in December last and from other sources the members are convinced that, under the present condition the cigarmakers of Florida, and particularly at Tampa, enjoy a great advantage over their Northern and Western rivals. It is contended that tobacco so imported is used not only for filling, but also for wrapping purposes, and it was decided, therefore, to double the duty on fillers, and make it at least 70 cents a pound. The growers generally desire a higher rate of duty, but the committee is not likely to exceed this rate much, if any.

The McKinley rate on leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, if not stemmed, was $2 a pound; if stemmed, $2.75 a pound. In the present law wrapper tobacco unstemmed is $1.50 a pound; if stemmed, $2.50 a pound. The McKinley rate on all tobacco other than wrapper tobacco, in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, was 35 cents a pound; if stemmed, 50 cents a pound, and tobacco manufactured, of all descriptions, not specially enumerated or provided for in that act was 40 cents a pound. The former rate on snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, was 50 cents a pound, and on cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds $4.50 a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem, with a provision that paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, should be subject to the same duties as were imposed upon cigars.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Thomas Willing Peters of the District of Columbia, to be United States Consul at Plauen, Germany.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd F. Curtis, to be Surgeon in the navy.

First Lieuts. R. B. Turner, (Sixth Infantry,) Daniel A. Frederick, (Seventh Infantry,) and Edgar Hubert, (Eighth Infantry,) to be Captains; Second Lieuts. F. S. Wild, (Seventeenth Infantry,) W. O. Johnson, (Nineteenth Infantry,) and James R. Lindsay, (Fourteenth Infantry,) to be First Lieutenant; Sergts. James W. Clinton, (Fourth Cavalry,) Alexander T. Owenshine, (Twenty-first Infantry,) and Robert Field, (Eighth Cavalry,) and Corp. Tenry E. Eames, (Fourth Cavalry,) to be Second Lieutenants.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

One Sentence Commuted and Several Pardons Refused.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President has pardoned, to restore to citizenship, W. H. Gibbs, sentenced, in Mississippi for embezzlement of Post Office funds, in November, 1894, to three years at hard labor in Kings County (N. Y.) Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $3,920 and costs, the sentence having been completed.

He has commuted to five years' actual imprisonment the sentence of eight years in the same penitentiary, imposed March 11, 1896, on J. E. Crandall, former President of the First National Bank of Johnson City, Tenn., for false entries in National bank books and false reports. The application for clemency in this case was signed by a great number of good citizens, many depositors in the bank, and the District Attorney who prosecuted him.

Pardons have been denied to A. H. Hafley of Illinois, sentenced in October, 1896, to three years and $500 fine for counterfeiting; Washington J. Amstein of Wisconsin, eighteen months, in Milwaukee House of Correction for embezzling letters; W. T. Morrison of Mississippi, fined $25 for forgery; John W. Bowman of Virginia, one year and a day for illegal removal of spirits, and George W. Maddox of Georgia, convicted of passing and possessing counterfeit coin.

STEALING AMERICAN RIGHTS.

Patenting Trademarks on Bicycles in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Consul General De Kay, at Berlin, has unearthed a conspiracy of certain Germans to take out patents or copyrights on the trademarks of as many American bicycles as are yet unprotected by the German law, and he reports to the State Department that he has made arrangements to have an agent of American machines, a man of highest standing, anticipate the scheme by taking out the necessary patents in his own name, to be transferred to the American companies hereafter on the payment of costs, which amount to about $18.

The Consul General found that the German Patent Office does not inquire whether an applicant has a right to a trademark, or whether articles bearing such trademark have been sold, but merely sees that the mark is original, or not already taken out in Germany. He understands there is no redress for owners of foreign trademarks who find that some one has already taken out a patent on their trademark in Germany. The German patentee can prevent the sale of goods so marked in Germany unless the foreign manufacturer makes terms with him.

Investigation showed that the Columbia, Cleveland, and Standard machines alone have been protected in Germany.

Business of the Suez Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The business of the year just passed was the most remunerative ever experienced by the Suez Canal, the traffic aggregating almost $16,000,000. According to a report of Consul General Penfield, at Cairo, to the State Department, Great Britain supplied two-thirds of the traffic, and he declares that not one ship under the United States flag passed through the canal during 1896, although in 1895 four American warships and yachts showed the Stars and Stripes in making the passage. The total number of steamers using the canal last year was 3,407, having a tonnage of 8,504,307, and the traffic receipts were $15,930,435. The receipts were abnormally enhanced by the number of Italian soldiers going back and forth to the Abyssinian war.

New Cadets for West Point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point are announced: Beverly F. Browne, Virginia; John J. McCracken, (alternate,) Fredericksburg, Va.; John A. Lancaster, Jr., Wetumpka, Ala.; Albert H. Hornady, (alternate,) Lafayette, Ala.; Edmund K. Sterling, Detroit, Mich.; Charles F. Delbridge, (alternate,) Detroit, Mich.; Stephen H. Wood, (alternate,) Lynchburg; G. Walter Duvall, (alternate,) Cheraw, S. C.; Walbridge H. Powell, Rollo, Mo.; G. P. Hawes, Jr., (alternate,) Richmond, Va.; E. Llewellyn Bull, (alternate,) Basking Ridge, N. J.; Emory J. Pike, (alternate,) Sigourney, Iowa.

End of the Naval Steel Board.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Herbert, before leaving for Charleston yesterday, signed an order abolishing the Naval Steel Board and transferring its work to the Bureaus of Steam Engineering and Construction. This board has been for nearly twelve years the source of continual trouble in the Navy Department, and the subject of drastic criticism at all times.

A New Postal Sub-Station.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Acting Postmaster General Jones announced the establishment of a sub-station of the New York Post Office on March 1, with facilities for the transaction of money-order and registry business, to be known as Sub-Station No. 77, and to be located at Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Wilson Now a College President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Postmaster General Wilson authorizes the statement that he has accepted the Presidency of the Washington and Lee University.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
The Essence of Elegance.
Sideboards from $14 to $800.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Richmond County Police Bill Reaches the Senate, but Encounters Opposition and Goes Over.

MR. FORRESTER'S EXPLANATION

Denies that He Intended Any Reflection upon the Brooklyn School Teachers—Proposed Registration of Mason Builders—Exemption of State Bonds from Taxation.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Assembly's Richmond County police reorganization was reached in general orders in the Senate to-day, and Senator Cantor opposed its progress. He said the only excuse for the bill was the promotion of partisan ends. He believed that the provision that the Police Commissioners shall be freeholders was unconstitutional. He raised the further objection that the territory was included within the Greater New York and would be under the police protection of that city upon the adoption of the charter.

Senator Higbie said he had conferred with some of the best lawyers in the State and had been assured as to the constitutionality of the bill, but if there was any question upon this point he was willing that the bill should go over until this point could be definitely determined. The bill was laid aside.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Krum—Prohibiting the sale of "bob veal," and prescribing a heavy penalty therefor.

Senator McCarren—Authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of a free public drawbridge over Newtown Creek, between the Cities of Brooklyn and Long Island City, the expense to be borne equally by the two cities.

Senator Page—Providing that all hotels, public schools, and hospitals in New York City over seventy-five feet in height shall be fireproof.

Senator T. D. Sullivan introduced a bill providing that no person shall practice as a mason and builder in New York or Brooklyn unless he registers in a book to be kept for that purpose in the County Clerk's office after he has been examined by a board of examiners created by the bill and has successfully passed the examination. The registration fee will be $10 each. The Mayor shall appoint a board of examiners in each city, to consist of one architect, one mason builder, and three practical bricklayers, at a salary of $10 a day each while sitting as members of such board. Persons who have been practicing as mason builders for ten years may register within six months without examination.

Senator Wray introduced a bill incorporating David L. Nettleton, George W. Scott, John K. Erskine, Jr., Alexander H. Vancott, Ernest G. C. Hay, and George E. O'Hara as the American Title Insurance and Trust Company, with a capital of $500,000 and privilege to increase to $2,000,000.

Senator Wray introduced a bill extending the control of the Brooklyn Park Department to the extension of the Eastern Parkway through the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth Wards of Brooklyn to Ridgewood Park and Fort Hamilton Avenue and Bay Parkway.

Senator Wray also has introduced a bill allowing encroachments for ten instead of four inches of buildings on New York City streets.

Senator Page introduced a bill regulating the height of buildings in New York City. He says the bill is in the nature of a compromise and that all building interests favor the measure.

MR. FORRESTER EXPLAINS.

Denies that He Intended Any Reflection Upon School Teachers of Brooklyn—Bill to Exempt State Bonds Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Forrester, speaking to a question of personal privilege, denied that in his remarks before the Cities Committee Tuesday in reference to the bill to prohibit the employment of married women as schoolteachers, he intended any reflection upon the teachers of Brooklyn, or upon any member of the Board of Education.

After some debate, the bill exempting from taxation bonds issued by the State Controller was advanced to third reading.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Cain—Permitting dependent parents to receive the pension of Brooklyn firemen in the event of there being no widow or children.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing that the temporary bridge at Macomb's Dam Bridge and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, in New York, shall be permitted to remain for five years longer, and permitting the Park Commissioners to lease the structure to the highest bidder.

Mr. Reinhard—Providing that no person employed in the Street Cleaning Department of New York shall lose pay for time lost resulting from injuries received while on duty.

Mr. Nixon—Making April 27 a legal holiday for New York, Kings and Westchester Counties.

Mr. T. F. Myers—Providing that the Board of Street Opening of New York City shall have power to open streets and avenues in certain cases.

Mr. Laimbeer—Prohibiting the sale or gift of tobacco to minors in reformatories, penitentiaries, or houses of refuge.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Smith—Providing for the proper ventilation of public school buildings, fixing at fifteen cubic feet of air per minute the minimum for each person.

Mr. L. E. Brown—Exempting from taxation after Jan. 1, 1898, all mortgages on real estate in the State of New York.

Mr. D. B. Brown—Requiring the marking of all convict-made samples of goods offered for sale in the State.

Mr. Addis—Prohibiting all persons, except duly authorized agents, from selling passenger tickets on railways or vessels.

Mr. Dempsey—Authorizing the Dock Board of New York to set apart a portion of the water front in the Harlem River for the location of boathouses.

Mr. Eldridge—The Grade Crossing bill prepared by the State Railroad Commission. The provisions of the bill have already been published. It was introduced last year, but failed of passage.

Mr. Dempsey—Providing that in actions to recover damages for personal injuries, if the plaintiff dies pending such action, from the effects of an injury, action may be continued by an executor or administrator to recover damages for causing such death.

Mr. Austin—Making a general revision of all portions of the act relating to election primaries, conventions, and nominations.

CAPITOL COMPLETION BILL.

Slight Amendments Made by the Finance Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Finance Committee of the Senate this afternoon decided to report favorably the Capitol Construction bill by Senator Ellsworth, which provides for the completion of the Capitol by contract, under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Works. The bill, as it will be reported, is amended only to provide that the Capitol Commissioner appointed by the Governor shall be confirmed by the Senate and shall serve as State Architect on all State works.

In regard to the bids submitted for contract work, the amended bill provides that the Superintendent of Public Works may accept such bids as he shall deem most favorable or may reject all bids.

Twins in Size, Shape and Activity.

This is what those important little organs, the kidneys, are when healthy. In disorder they may differ in all three particulars. Disease usually destroys them successively, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is semi-paralyzed. Give to both a healthful impulse, without exciting them, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which forestalls such dreadful maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Use the Bitters, also, for malarial, bilious, rheumatic, nervous, bowel, and kidney trouble.

Cough!
Cough!
Cough!

How irritating a cough becomes and what a wearing, racking effect it has on the whole system. Nothing so speedily breaks down the strength unless you get free from its clutches.

Coughs and colds are dangerous at this time of the year, but they can be avoided by the prompt use of

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,

the great medicinal stimulant. The best thing that was ever discovered for curing and preventing coughs, colds, the grip or pneumonia. It stirs up the blood and makes the whole body glow with natural heat, thus preventing the dangerous effects of sudden chills. It is something that should be kept in every household.

All grocers and druggists sell it.

PURE BEER BILL.

Arguments Heard For and Against the Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The brewers of the State and others interested in that industry had a hearing before the Public Health Committees of both houses in the Senate chamber this afternoon, on the various measures pending in the Legislature providing for pure beer.

James F. Clark, a hop-grower of Cooperstown, favored the bill upon the ground that it would be a benefit to hop-growing industry. Millions of dollars, he said, were sent to foreign countries for beer which should be kept in this country. Physicians would not recommend home-made beer because it was not as pure as the foreign product. There was no reason for this, as just as good beer could be made here as in other countries. Even now most of the brewers make good beer. They should get together and agree upon some measure as this for self-protection.

Lewis J. Lecht of Geneva, who is engaged in the manufacture of food products and the preparation of cereals for malt, opposed the bill, and exhibited many samples of corn and wheat in the various stages of preparation.

James Hayes and Moses Barney, representing the ale brewers of Utica, objected only to the provision requiring the storage of ale for three months before use, as this would close every brewery in Utica, and the products of other States would supplant the home productions.

Mr. Tholman, President of the State Brewers' Association, who made an exhaustive argument at the previous hearing, submitted the substance of his arguments in writing.

A great many brewers were interested spectators of the proceedings, but no one else desired to be heard, and the hearing was closed. The committee took no action upon the bill to-day.

THE DOLLAR GAS BILL.

A Misunderstanding Which Vexes Senator Cantor.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations was to have given a joint hearing this afternoon with the Assembly Gas Committee on the Cantor-Laimbeer bill reducing the price of gas in New York City to $1.

Counsel for the gas companies were to have been heard this afternoon in opposition to the bill, but they telegraphed to Chairman Brown on the 13th that the hearing would not take place to-day, and asked that it be set for next Thursday. Those who telegraphed to this effect were Frederic R. Coudert, representing the Equitable Gas Company; W. R. Bronk, counsel for the Mutual Gas Company, and Henry E. Holland, counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company.

Notwithstanding the receipt of these telegrams the committees met this afternoon to give the attorneys of the New York gas companies an opportunity to be heard in opposition to the statements of the gas experts who two weeks ago appeared in support of the dollar gas bill.

Senator Brown, Chairman of the committee, at the opening announced that he had just received telegrams from the attorneys of the gas companies stating that they had been informed that the hearing was to be postponed.

"By whom were they so informed?" inquired Senator Cantor.

"That is just what this committee would like to find out," replied Senator Brown. "Certainly the committee has authorized no such statement."

"If we can find out who informed these gentlemen, it may account for some of the published reports that this Legislature would pass no gas bills," said Senator Cantor.

The Senator added: "The information may have come from the same source. At the last hearing we submitted conclusive evidence of the cost of the manufacture and distribution of gas to prove that it can be sold at $1 at a fair profit. Since that time I have examined the statements of these experts, and in the absence of any proof to the contrary this committee must be convinced that gas can be profitably sold at $1, and in the absence of further proof this committee ought to report the bill favorably. If any further information is desired, the experts are here to answer any questions."

"This Legislature and its committees," continued Senator Cantor, "must maintain its dignity. Witness a committee of this Legislature now in session in New York treated with total defiance by the representatives of great corporations. Now, when a hearing is appointed to suit the convenience of the attorneys of these gas corporations, it is ignored until the last minute, and then a telegram is received stating they had been informed it had been postponed. They don't even dignify this committee by sending one of their numerous lawyers here to ask for an adjournment, but treat you with contempt."

He insisted that under the circumstances they were entitled to no further consideration from the committee.

George R. Smith, who was a candidate for the Senate against Senator Guy when he was last elected, appeared in favor of Senator Guy's amendment extending the provisions of the Cantor one-dollar gas bill to the district in New York City north of the Harlem River. He said he was in favor of this bill, and if he had been elected instead of Senator Guy he would have voted for it. He appealed to his Republican friends to give justice to the people of New York, and to extend to the people of the north side the same rights.

William Strugan, President of the Yonkers Gas Light Company, opposed this amendment. His company operated in King's Bridge, and he said that the circumstances were such that it would be impossible to furnish gas at $1.

No one else appeared to be heard upon the bill, and the committee adjourned for one week. In the meantime it will endeavor to find out who gave the information to the New York attorneys that the gas hearing was not to go on to-day.

PRACTICE OF OPTOMETRY.

A Favorable Report to be Made on the Horton Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Assembly Committee on General Laws, to-day gave another hearing on Assemblyman Horton's bill to regulate the practice of optometry. A delegation of twenty doctors and opticians, including E. B. Moronitz and A. White of Buffalo, Drs. Ward, McDonald, Cox, Bendell of Albany, Van Fleet and Mittendorf of New York, Callan of Westchester, Marlow of Syracuse, and A. Walter Suiter, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Medical Society, were unanimous in denouncing the measure, claiming that no one but a practicing physician was competent to advise and prescribe the proper treatment for diseased eyes, and that there was much danger to the public from irresponsible persons attempting to adjust glasses. The speakers of the delegation asserted that all of the medical societies were opposed to the bill, and that it was a measure clearly in the interests of those in the trade, to the detriment of those who were afflicted with bad sight. The bill was favored by C. H. Prentice, H. A. Cross, and T. S. Prest of New York, who appeared in its defense at its last hearing. The bill will be reported favorably.

Fire Department Pensions.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Cities Committee of the Senate to-day gave a hearing on Senator Page's bill equalizing the pensions in the New York Fire Department. Arguments in favor of the bill were made by President Taylor of the Retired Firemen's Association and ex-Capt. John C. Crum. They said that there were 135 old firemen left, who asked for $200 more per year without any additional expense to the city. It was stated that there was now a surplus of $720,000 in the pension fund, and an annual income of $45,000 from the foreign fire insurance companies.

Bills Before the Mayor.

Mayor Strong has approved a bill providing for a bridge across the Bronx River at Westchester Avenue, to cost not more than $35,000. He has disapproved a bill to put Eighty-sixth Street, from Eighth Avenue to the river, under the jurisdiction of the Park Department. The bill, he said, would give the Park Department control of the dock at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street. He said he would approve a bill putting the street from Eighth Avenue west to Riverside Drive in control of the Park Board.

A Municipal Ferry Favored.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Assemblyman George W. Wilson addressed the Assembly Commerce and Navigation Committee to-day on his bill providing for the municipal ownership of a ferry between Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, and Rutgers and Corlears Streets, New York City.

He said he represented the voters of his district and the merchants in Wallabout Market, near which the proposed ferry would have its landing on the Brooklyn side.

THE LEWIS LAUNDRY BILL.

Some Satirical and Sarcastic Remarks Addressed to Its Introducer.

President Barker of the Department of Taxes and Assessments has sent a letter to Assemblyman Lewis in regard to the Lewis bill to exempt laundries from taxation. President Barker says in his letter:

"It is difficult for any ordinary mind to realize that this bill is other than a piece of facetiousness on the part of the gentleman who introduced it or those who required him to do so. Why laundry corporations should be exempt from taxation on their capital stock any more than any other corporation doing business in this city it is difficult to comprehend. It has been suggested that such corporations should be exempt because they contribute to cleanliness, which they say is next to godliness. If such was the motive, then an error was made, for the proper method to pursue under such circumstances is to dissolve and reorganize as a religious corporation, which would create an exemption under the law. It has been suggested also that there has been a great deal of washing of the dirty linen in public of the two political parties in this State, and the bill is a mark of gratitude on the part of those benefited."

Mr. Barker adds that the visit of Li Hung Chang to this country is explained by the bill, as the only interest he manifested was in the success of his countrymen in the laundry business. Mr. Barker also suggests that the manufacture of paper collars be prohibited, as it interferes with the laundry business.

DELEGATE ORDERED A STRIKE.

He Was Kept Out of a House by Command of the Owner.

The walking delegate of the United Order of Carpenters, which is now affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates, ordered a strike on a building at 33 East Seventy-second Street because the owner of the house where William Baumgarten of 321 Fifth Avenue has the contract for doing the wood and furniture work refused to allow the delegate to enter and examine the cards of the men.

Mr. Baumgarten wrote to the Board of Walking Delegates, stating that he had been informed that the strike had been ordered by the board. Then he called attention to the fact that the place was the private residence of a gentleman who had his own watchman, and who had given strict orders not to admit any one except bona-fide workmen, and that was the reason why the walking delegate was not admitted.

The men employed, continued Mr. Baumgarten, had no grievance. He himself had no power to admit any delegates against the wishes of the owner. The house is not a new building, but an old residence that is being refitted, and is completely under the control of the owner, the contractor said.

Mr. Baumgarten went on to say that he has always been a strict union man, and he hoped that when the board reconsidered its action it would see that its resolution in ordering a strike was hasty, and that it would send the men back to work. The men in his employ are all members of the union, he declared.

The Secretary of the Board of Walking Delegates, George F. Eifert, wrote to Mr. Baumgarten that the delegates of the board always wore badges, and if admission was refused to any delegate to enter any building during construction or alterations the delegate was authorized to call out the men of his trade. Consequently, continued the Secretary, the board was unable to act in the matter, but would probably send a committee to him. A committee did call yesterday at noon on Mr. Baumgarten, and had a long conference with him, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. The board will meet to-day, and may settle the trouble.

Assistant Adjutant General Resigns.

Norman S. Dike, Assistant Adjutant General of the State, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, has resigned, owing to the pressure of private business.

The Cost of Telephone Service

is but a small percentage on the returns it yields and the saving it effects in the conduct of a business.

Any telephone subscriber who has had moderate experience in the use of the service will confirm this statement and furnish examples.

17,000 Telephone Stations in New York.

Minimum Rate, Direct Line, 600 Local Messages $90 a year

Party Line $15 a year less.

New York Telephone Co. 18 Cortlandt St. 115 W. 38th St.

A PLEA FOR ARTHUR MAYHEW.

Gov. Black Asked to Commute His Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Gov. Black to-day gave a hearing to William T. Emmet of New York, counsel for Arthur Mayhew, confined in Sing Sing Prison under sentence of death for murder in the first degree in killing Stephen Powell of Hempstead, L. I., on March 7, 1896. Mr. Emmet came to urge the Governor to commute Mayhew's sentence to imprisonment for life. The time allowed for the consideration of the case is short, as Mayhew is to be executed March 7.

Mayhew is a negro. He and John Waynes, another negro, killed Mr. Powell at 11 o'clock at night as he was on his way home from his store. On the trial Waynes turned State's evidence, and got off with a sentence of fifteen years for manslaughter. Mayhew could not have been convicted, it is claimed by his counsel, but for the evidence of his confederate. Afterward, while confined in Sing Sing, Waynes retracted his confession, and a motion was made for a new trial for Mayhew, but the motion was denied on the ground that the retraction could not be considered newly discovered evidence.

The Court of Appeals, having once passed on the case, refused to again consider it on its merits, because Waynes's retraction had not been part of the judgment roll upon which it had given its first decision. Mr. Emmet told the Governor that he knew of other cases where counsel had been unable to secure a rehearing of a case upon its merits under like circumstances.

Gov. Black listened with interest to the recital of the case. He asked counsel to submit to him further papers, and promised to give the matter his careful consideration.

FOR COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

The Successful Candidates in the Civil-Service Test.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Of the twenty-one candidates who tried the recent State civil service examination for court stenographers in the New York City and County Courts, where the salaries range from $1,500 to $2,500 per year, the following were successful in the order of their standing: Bertram L. Dusenbury, New York; Leopold Woodle, New York; Charles A. Morrison, New York City; Frank F. Wood, John P. Dengler, John F. Cowan, Edwin C. Cloyd, Clarence A. Parsons, Charles F. H. Pagan, and Carlton J. Barnes, all of New York City; Norval N. Wardell, Brooklyn; Harry W. Wood, New York.

It is stated that many of the best stenographers in New York, men having from ten to twenty years' experience in law

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Inter-State Commission's Work Indorsed by the National Transportation Association.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Delegates from nineteen influential commercial associations in Eastern and Western States attended the annual meeting of the National Transportation Association, which was held today in the Board of Trade Building. These delegates represented 20,000 shippers, merchants, Board of Trade men, and others.

President Frank Barry of Milwaukee, in his opening address, dwelt upon the objects and success of the association during its seven years of life. George F. Stone, Secretary of the association and also of the Chicago Board of Trade, upheld the usefulness of the inter-State commerce law, and denounced the proposition to give Congressional sanction to railroad pooling.

Papers were read by Jerome Carey of Philadelphia, Chairman Iglehard of the Chicago Freight Bureau, O. L. Whitelaw of St. Louis, representing the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, and Denison B. Smith, Secretary of the Toledo Produce Exchange. E. L. Rogers of Philadelphia also delivered a short address.

A resolution was adopted declaring that legislation had been inaugurated in certain sections depreciating the value of the inter-State commerce law and the acts of the commission appointed thereunder, and seeking its abolition; that the law was a great benefit to both shippers and carriers; that the association heartily supports the law and commission, and that the Committee on Inter-State Commerce be instructed to advocate the addition of such recommendations of said commission amendatory of the law as seek to give the commission power to enforce its decisions.

Another resolution adopted recommended such modifications of all such old or new suits governing railway rates to and from lake ports as shall tend to equalize the cost of transportation between northern and southern destinations.

The following officers were elected: President—O. L. Whitelaw, St. Louis; Vice President—S. T. Woolen, Philadelphia; Secretary—George F. Stone, Chicago; General Counsel—Jerome Carey, Philadelphia; Treasurer—F. A. Scott, Cleveland; Executive Committee—R. S. Lyon, N. G. Iglehard, Chicago; G. D. Rogers, Minneapolis; D. P. Erwin, Indianapolis; R. C. Grier, Peoria.

CANNOT CARRY PACKAGES.

The New Jersey Supreme Court Defines the Rights of a Railroad.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Thomas O. Bullock of Dover, Morris County, sued the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in the Morris Circuit Court for damages for having his packages taken from him by an officer for the company, and being himself ejected from the train on which he carried the offending packages. His clothes were torn when he was put off. He had in his possession at the time a commuter's ticket and also a family ticket. Both tickets limited his baggage to personal baggage. After his packages were taken from him, they were placed in the baggage car. The trial court awarded the plaintiff $1,000 in damages.

The case was reviewed to-day upon appeal in the Supreme Court. Justice Van Syckel read the opinion. The Court reverses the original finding. It says the right of passengers to carry packages is limited only to articles of clothing, and this cannot be made to include groceries. The Court further says that the company had no right to separate a passenger from his bundles. The company has, however, the right to use all reasonable force to prevent the passenger carrying such bundles from entering the train. Once upon the cars, it might eject him and his bundles, but has no right to reject the passenger without his bundles or the bundles without the passenger. Therefore, the company should be held liable for the value of the packages and for whatever damage was done to the passenger's clothing.

RAILROAD HEARING AT TRENTON.

Objections to the Equal Taxation Bill Pending in the House.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—The House Committee on Railroads and Canals gave a further hearing to-day on the Equal Taxation bill, by which Jersey City hopes to largely increase its revenue. James B. Vredenburg, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, urged the committee to report unfavorably. His company, he said, was already paying a yearly tax in New Jersey amounting to over half a million dollars. The trouble in New Jersey was unfair taxation.

"George Gould," said he, "owns more personal property than the Pennsylvania Railroad Company does in the State, and yet his tax bill amounts to only $3,000 per year. In Jersey City almost everybody escapes payment of tax on personal property. The Lorillard Tobacco Company, capitalized at $5,000,000 is assessed on $300,000. Recently a half interest was sold in The Evening Journal of that city for $150,000, and yet the plant pays tax on only $30,000 assessment. The assessments should be fairer, but the tax of corporations that already pay enough should not be increased."

Ex-Senator Edwards, speaking for Jersey City, replied briefly to Mr. Vredenburg's argument.

The committee announced that additional hearings would be given next Tuesday and Thursday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL'S CHARTER.

A Bill to Repeal It to be Introduced in the Michigan House.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 18.—Representative Moore gave notice to-day in the House of Representatives of a bill to repeal the special charter of the Michigan Central Railroad.

It will provide that any claim for damages which the company may have against the State because of the repeal shall be presented to the Board of Auditors for adjustment. A two-thirds vote of the members elected will be necessary to pass the bill, but Mr. Moore has no doubt of its success.

The Michigan Central Company claim that its charter is perpetual, and the bill is designed to contest that claim.

Brooklyn Railroads May Unite.

A movement is on foot in Brooklyn to consolidate the surface and elevated railroad systems into one central transportation company, for the purpose of securing economy in operation.

On Wednesday there was a meeting of the officials interested at the offices of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. Every road in the city was represented. One of the main features of the plan contemplates an interchange of power in the various lines. At present the power houses furnish twice as much electricity as is needed, and an enormous amount is lost in driving it to remote parts of the individual lines. The proposition has been made that the power houses be divided up, each one to feed adjacent territory. It is also suggested that a central company be formed to lease the lines.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—President Chauncey M. Depew of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was able yesterday to transact business at his office at the Grand Central Station.

—William R. Taylor, who was Secretary of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies, has been elected Vice President. Assistant Secretary W. G. Brown succeeds Mr. Taylor.

—Pennsylvania Railroad promotions due to the death of Pre-ident George B. Roberts are: J. B. Hutchinson, General Manager; Michael Trump, General Superintendent of Transportation, and Joseph B. Baker, Assistant Superintendent, Pittsburg Division.

—The cut in rates made by the Norfolk and Western Railroad, or rather by the Cumberland Gap Dispatch, has been met by the Southern Railway by way of the Asheville and Spartanburg Railway. Action by the Joint Traffic Association is expected.

—President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is preparing for an official inspection of the entire system. He will devote some time to Pittsburg, because of the claim that it needs a new station building, and consider recommendations in regard to double and third tracks at many points.

—Conferences between Premier Flynn of Canada and Charles M. Hayes and William Wainwright, General Manager and Assistant General Manager, respectively, of the Grand Trunk Railway, may result in the rebuilding of the Victoria Bridge. The railroad company asks $150,000 from both the Quebec and Dominion Governments toward the amount required—$1,500,000.

TROTTERS AT GOOD PRICES.

SPIRITED BIDDING DURING THE SALE YESTERDAY.

Franz Ehrling Paid $3,200 for Fred S. Moody—Many Well-Known Men Among the Buyers.

The closing sale of trotting stock in the Madison Square Garden yesterday, by Peter C. Kellogg, brought remarkably high prices, and the bidding was spirited during the entire sale. Fifty-seven horses were sold, and the price averaged $300 a head. The stock was from various studs.

The highest price was bid for Fred S. Moody, 2:14, three years old, (brother of Muta Wilkes, 2:11;) a chestnut gelding. He was bought by Franz Ehrling for $3,200. The bidding for the trotter was lively from the start, but the determination of Mr. Ehrling to get the horse caused the bidding to cease, and it was knocked down to him.

All during the afternoon the bidding was lively, and the buyers were among the prominent trotting men. Among the well-known horsemen present during the sale were Frederick Bronson, Col. William Jay, E. H. Harriman, James Galway, J. Malcolm Forbes, George Forbes, Samuel Walter Taylor, A. J. Welch, W. E. D. Stokes, R. M. Stivers, B. S. De Garmendia, E. D. Morgan, Frank Gray Griswold, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Andrew Miller, Nathan Straus, Hugh J. Grant, Charles H. Kerner, Matthew Riley, Col. Lawrence Kip, Frank Ferguson, John H. Shults, T. Suffern Tailer, J. Lee Taller, William Fleischmann, J. W. Daly, Louis Wormser, S. S. Hyde, John F. Baudouine, John R. Townsend, W. H. Erhart, John H. Shults, Jr., Burton Mansfield, W. M. Whitehead, J. Dunwalton, J. F. Caldwell, F. C. Sayles, Peter Duryea, and William Simpson.

Among the important sales were: Elba, black mare, by Sable Wilkes, dam Hanna, $500, J. W. Day, New York; unnamed brown mare, by Sable Wilkes, dam Anita, $525, Frank A. Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio; unnamed bay colt, by Oro Wilkes, dam Lucina, $325, F. E. Norton, Utica, N. Y.; unnamed bay colt, by Oro Wilkes, dam Deborah, $300, Capt. Stinson Burlington, Cal.; Fide, brown mare, by Guy Wilkes, dam Fidelia, $385, H. F. Eldridge, New York; unnamed black mare, by Oro Wilkes, dam Fide, $410, Capt. Stinson, Burlington, Cal.; Mystic, black mare, by Nutwood, dam Emma Arteburn, $1,600, J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.: Montie, bay gelding, by Guy Wilkes, dam Montrose, $1,200, Gil Curry, New York; Blanche, chestnut mare, by Arthurton, dam Nancy, $525, Charles H. Kerner, New York; unnamed bay mare, by Guy Wilkes, dam Blanche, $375, Frank A. Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio; Hilda S., by Stamboul, dam Hilda Wilkes, $1,900, F. Noble, Fleetwood, N. Y.

Wanda, bay mare, by Piedmont, dam Unis, $2,500, H. F. Bowne, Brooklyn; Sable Noir, black mare, by Sable Wilkes, dam Directress, $310, L. A. Gray, Arlington, Va.; Town Gossip, by Town Talk, dam Miss Keene, $240, Robert Bonner, city; Maud C., by Alderden, dam Nita, $2,100, Robert Bonner, city; Petit Clark, by Patron, dam Lady Clark, $675, C. Hyman, city; Impressive, by Alcantara, dam Czarina, $210, Alexander Campbell, Brooklyn; unnamed bay mare, by Nutwood, dam Miss Wilkes, $350, Frederick P. Olcott; unnamed black mare by Nutwood, dam Princess, $900, A. A. Bonner, city; Allcemont, brown mare, by Haroldmont, dam Alice Maud, $300, John Armstrong; Duke Haroldmont, bay gelding, by Haroldmont, dam Lucy Nugget, $250, Tracy Ehrling, Boston; unnamed bay colt, by Baron Wilkes, dam Ashland Maid, $250, Frank A. Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio; Doly Bird, by Jay Bird, dam Susie Patchen, $325, H. V. Gill, New York; Dellasida, by Delmarch, dam Sidnida, $260, A. N. Kingsley, city; Airshaft, by Ambassador, dam Engleshade, $275, J. P. Macy, city; Arim, by Ambassador, dam Engleshade, $425, George Seabold, Brooklyn; Lady Coggeshall, bay mare, $475, E. H. Harriman, Arden, N. Y.; Edna B., by Plumestone, $1,025, E. H. Harriman; Kathleen, by Stranger, dam Carmen, $700, J. W. Chambers, Forestville, N. Y.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

But One of the Favorites Won in the Five Contests.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—A Summer temperature of 78° and perfect weather generally drew out 3,000 people to the track to-day. Winners, however, were very hard to pick on the heavy track, only one post favorite winning.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Martin K., 91 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2, won by half a length; Cilean, 96, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1, second by six lengths; Seelbach, 98, (Clay,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:20¾. Prince Proverb, Little Music, Moralist, and Woodbird also ran.

SECOND RACE—Seven furlongs. Earth, 107 pounds, (Gatewood,) 3 to 1, won by four lengths; The Plutocrat, 112, (Overton,) 3 to 1, second by two lengths; Pommery Sec, 108, (Garner,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:44½. Burns, Mauritius, and The Delaware also ran.

THIRD RACE—One and one-fourth miles. Sir John, 130 pounds, (Garner,) 3 to 1, won by three lengths; Partner, 127, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 1, second; Proverb, 125, (Taber,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:34¾. St. Leo, Mr. Dunlap, Rupee, and Pirate also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Bob Clampitt, 109 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 1, won by two lengths; Waldine, 99, (Songer,) 7 to 10, second by half a length; Trixie, 99, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:26¾. R. Q. Ban, Sligo, Atalanta, and Texas Belle also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Seven furlongs. Harmony, 94 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Plutus, 100, (Beauchamp,) 12 to 1, second by four lengths; Partisan, 97, (Dorsey,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44¼. Clarus, Lord Nelson, and Taylor Banks also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 18.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Monitor, 109 pounds, (G. Wilson,) 8 to 1, won by three lengths; Play Boy, 92, (Reidy,) 10 to 1, second by half a length; Pecksniff, 110, (Isergen,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Callenza, Bourbon, Dorsey, Jessie O., Red Will, Iron Jacket, Irma, Zoolein, Lena, Edgemont, and Banjo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs; two-year-olds. Sir William, 115 pounds, (Freeman,) even, won by three-quarters of a length; On Gua Nita, 108, (McHugh,) 20 to 1, second by one and a half lengths; Moringa, 98, (Piggott,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:45¾. Sierra Bianco, Fallen Princess, Irritator, Barney Schrieber, Approbation, Desdemona, School Marm, Old Jack, and Duke of York also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Frank Jaubert, 109 pounds, (J. Shields,) 7 to 1, won by ten lengths; Rienzi, 105, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, second by three-quarters of a length; Three Forks, 114, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:32. Woodchopper, Atticus, Mahogany, Hazel D., and Roadrunner also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Babe Murphy, 99 pounds, (Slaughter,) 7 to 5, won by a length; St. Aignon, 104, (Piggott,) 10 to 1, second by half a length; Chartreuse II., 109, (Jones,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:54¼. Ike L., Daylight, Fanco, Red Glenn, and Juna Bernard also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Pat Murphy, 112 pounds, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, won by half a length; Shield Bearer, 115, (Jones,) 9 to 2, second by one length; Mainstay, 115, (Shaw,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:11½. Peril, D. J. Tobin, Sonfro, Encino, Roy Carruthers, Snowdown, Apto, and Blue Bell also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Ricardo, 104 pounds, (Bozeman,) 3 to 1, won by four lengths; Joan, 104, (Clawson,) 10 to 1, second by three lengths; Howard, 107, (Snyder,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Doubtful, Dorcas, Heartsease, and La Flecha also ran.

Philadelphia's Horse Show.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Horse Show have decided to hold their sixth open-air exhibition at Wissahickon Heights, on May 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29. Many changes have been made in the classes of horses, and patrons can expect special features that have hitherto not been attempted. The premiums will aggregate more than $15,000. Exhibitors are manifesting unusual interest, and a larger number of entries than ever is expected.

THEY WANT TO SEE THE FIGHT.

A Bill to Send Five Missouri Legislators to Carson.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—A resolution was introduced yesterday in the House providing that a committee of five Representatives be appointed to attend the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in Nevada, with a view to reporting the advisability of legalizing prizefighting in Missouri. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Militia.

CYCLISTS AT DINNER.

Wheelmen of the New York Athletic Club Entertain Friends.

Always one of the pleasantest affairs of the season among the members of the New York Athletic Club, the annual dinner of the cyclists of the organization in the clubhouse, last evening, will stand as one of the most enjoyable in the history of the club. It brought together a large company of well-known men, prominent in business and the professions.

Dr. Seneca D. Powell served as toastmaster, the speakers being as follows: President James Whitely, who responded to the toast, "The New York Athletic Club"; Bartow S. Weeks, "My First Ride"; Thomas Commerford Martin, "The Round Table Cycle Club"; William Travers Jerome, "The Wheelman and the Judge"; Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, "The Police Department"; Col. George E. Waring, Jr., "Clean Streets"; James B. Townsend, "The Gentle Art of Wheeling in All Ages"; Samuel McMillan, "Good Roads."

The medals won by Dr. Myrick, N. E. Gouldy, and J. C. Howard in the mileage contest were presented after the dinner. These three won special prizes in the competition, standing in the order of merit as named. Dr. Myrick's mileage amounted to 12,846; Mr. Gouldy's to 11,111, and Mr. Howard's to 10,011.

Some of those present were James H. Haslin, C. M. Benedict, Dr. L. W. Kennard, Alfred Costello, Capt. John B. Yates, Dr. Henry Griswold, H. G. Batcheller, E. E. Bartlett, W. O. Eschwege, David Burger, Yount, W. C. Peet, J. C. Howard, Charles G. Wilson, A. H. Curtis, Frank Elgar, J. S. Baird, C. H. Wilcox, Charles E. McCredy, Daniel Stearns, John S. Wood, F. W. Kitchell, W. H. Cormack, W. E. Findley, E. F. Schenck, John J. Healy, Dr. F. A. Myrick, E. Reynolds, Edward Weinacht, C. D. Gibson, Theodore Betts, J. H. Hanson, H. L. Bridgeman, F. S. Jordan, F. E. Humrod, Walter S. Baldwin, John C. Gulick, Hugh Hastings, Louis H. Orr, J. E. Hill, Elliott Mason, C. E. Hawley, M. C. Frazee, H. Y. Wemple, John J. Lapham, Richard Nelson, Elliott Burriss, Frank P. Share, Andrew Peters, Thomas Tavenor, C. K. Alley, N. S. Towner, Irwin A. Powell, Washington Morton, Wilson R. Ford, George M. Hanton, W. D. Boyce, Frank D. Benson, H. L. Smith, W. Everett Smith, J. W. Carter, and C. L. Child.

Colored Wheelmen's Reception.

The colored wheelmen of the metropolitan district, forming the Calumet Cyclers, held their first reception last evening in Adelphi Hall, Broadway and Fifty-second Street. The affair was successful, and was largely attended. Some of the prominent colored wheelmen present were George E. Wilson, E. T. Mathews, J. H. Parker, B. L. Sipp, George Washington, W. M. Parker, Willis Wilson, Lambert Jackson, Charles M. Shiloh, A. Jones, A. O. Taylor, Charles Wright, F. P. Youngblood, Alfred E. Smith, J. Lee, F. A. Stevens, and W. E. Boyd. There was a bicycle race on a home trainer between "Major" Taylor, Winston Holmes, and W. H. Turner. Taylor won.

BARNARD IS THE CHAMPION.

He Defeated Poggenburg Last Night in the Billiard Tourney.

William Barnard of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, is this year's amateur billiard champion. Last night he defeated Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Society and captured the handsome trophy offered by Maurice Daly. Poggenburg gets second prize.

The game last night was close enough to be exciting. Barnard started out at a fast rate, and soon had 40 points to the good. Then he began missing, and Poggenburg caught up, till at the thirty-second inning they were 90 each. Barnard made a run of 28, and again had a good lead. Poggenburg nearly caught up again, but by some bad misses toward the end lost his chance. The result was: Barnard, 200; Poggenburg, 171.

Score by innings:

Barnard—0, 0, 4, 20, 2, 5, 5, 4, 10, 3, 2, 1, 11, 1, 2, 5, 8, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 28, 2, 4, 7, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 8, 0, 0, 2, 6, 0, 10, 1, 6, 2, 2, 3, 0, 11—200.

Poggenburg—3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 5, 7, 3, 15, 1, 4, 8, 1, 3, 0, 2, 10, 1, 6, 7, 0, 2, 10, 0, 0, 0, 4, 7, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 15, 4, 13, 12, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 6, 0—171

Averages—Barnard, 3 32-56; Poggenburg, 3 3-56.

THE HARVARD-CORNELL RACE.

Not Likely that Any College Except Yale Will Be Admitted.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18.—Cornell's decision to allow Yale to enter the Cornell-Harvard boat race on the Hudson was received at Yale to-day with gratification. The Yale authorities are emphatic in their determination not to allow Yale to enter a race in which are entered more than three crews. Although Cornell wishes to secure the admission of the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia into the race, Yale will decline the proposition, and it has been asserted by Harvard representatives in recent Yale-Harvard conferences that Harvard will also decline to allow the other two colleges to enter.

No official word has as yet been received from Cornell. Yale is willing to accept either of the dates suggested by Cornell—June 25 or July 2.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18.—Harvard's answer to Cornell's invitation to Harvard and Yale to admit Pennsylvania and Columbia into the Hudson River race rests with the Athletic Committee. It is known that the committee will accede to the wishes of the rowing men, and, also, that the feeling of the rowing men of Harvard is decidedly against having Columbia and Pennsylvania in the race, not from any prejudice against these colleges, but simply to avert any entanglements with more colleges in rowing.

Bostons vs. Knickerbockers.

Teams from the Boston Athletic Association will visit the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to-morrow night and play teams at billiards, pool, bowling, and water polo. The Knickerbocker men have been preparing for the event for some time, and are in good condition. There will be a club smoker in the theatre after the sports.

Fund for John L. Sullivan.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Philadelphia sporting writers have undertaken to establish a permanent fund for John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion boxer of the world. At a meeting held here last night $1,000 was subscribed by the Quaker City Athletic Club.

Sporting Notes.

—The Baltusrol Golf Club will hold an eighteen-hole medal play tournament on Monday, open to members and their guests. The handicap is limited to 98 strokes.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Absolutely correct styles
Cheval Glasses—$21.

ATHLETICS IN SCHOOLS.

Papers at the Meeting of the Physical Education Society.

The February meeting of the Physical Education Society was held in the vestry room of the Church of the Incarnation last evening. Papers on "Athletics in Preparatory Schools" were read by Dr. John S. White, Dr. L. V. Ray, Dr. Thelberg of Vassar, Dr. Foster of Bryn Mawr, Miss Richardson of Vassar, and Dr. Lucy Hall Brown. Dr. John B. Knapp and Dr. Henry Ling Taylor took part in the discussion which followed.

The papers, with one exception, advocated the practice of athletics in schools, and evidence was presented sustaining the assertion that the most beneficial results had been obtained in the past, as was clearly noticeable in the higher schools and colleges, especially at Vassar.

Dr. Ray was the only one who took a decided stand against athletics. He said that athletics were not only out of place in preparatory schools, but were positively harmful and demoralizing, because of the strong emotions they awaken, so that after any game or match it takes weeks to get boys back to their work.

Trophies for Fishermen.

The Point Senesgua Rod and Reel Club, the clubhouse of which is at Sing Sing, has decided to offer six valuable trophies to those making the heaviest catches this year of striped bass, salmon, or weakfish in the Hudson between Croton and Scarborough. The following officers for this year have been elected: President—A. Fred Carpenter; Vice President—Anthony B. Murray; Secretary—George W. Kipp; Treasurer—Winfield S. Smith.

Wishes to Die in His Wife's Arms.

Giovanni Calcataria, an Italian immigrant, told the immigration authorities yesterday that he had come to this country to die in the arms of his wife. He is a hopeless victim of consumption, and can hardly speak above a whisper. His deportation was recommended by the physicians of Ellis Island, but his wife, who lives with her five children at 28 Mott Street, begged the Board of Special Inquiry to permit her husband to land. She has saved $300, she said, and makes $12 a week as a seamstress. Charles Afaller of 815 Eighth Avenue also appeared on behalf of the sick man and guaranteed that he should not become a public charge. The appeals of the wife persuaded the board to allow Calcataria to land.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Richland Canning Company of Pulaski; capital, $3,000. Directors—Albert F. Betts, Richard W. Box, and L. J. Clark Pulaski.

—Emich's Department Store of Brooklyn, to deal in dry and fancy goods; capital, $35,000. Directors—Simon Greenbaum, Emile Biele, and Julia L. Emich of Brooklyn.

—The Transcript Publishing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Daniel Moynahan, New York; Lampson S. Harrison, William L. Gilmore, David J. Vaughan, and A. H. Eastmond, Brooklyn.

—Joseph T. Dunham Company of New York City, to manufacture envelopes, tags, and stationery; capital, $2,500. Directors—John E. Bowers, Alfred E. Willard, Brooklyn; Henry W. Prosser, Englewood, N. J.

—The Plattsburg Choral Union. Directors—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Gamble, Thomas F. Conway, W. H. Howcroft, Frederick W. E. Ebstein, W. J. Hornick, Herbert Barber, M. L. Rockwell, W. J. Brenan, and Edward G. Clarke.

—The H. R. Jacobs Amusement Company of New York City, to organize theatrical companies and give performances; capital, $2,000. Directors—Henry R. Jacobs and Mortimer M. Theise, New York; Marcus J. Jacobs, Newark, N. J.; Oscher Osterman, New York.

—The Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company of New York City; capital, $2,000,000. Directors—Albert S. Bigelow, Cohassett, Mass.; Thomas Nelson, Marshfield, Mass.; Leonard Lewisohn, New York City; Charles Van Brunt, Edward C. Perkins, and Clarence H. Bissell, Boston; Edgar Buttum, Newark, N. J.

—Central Brick Coal Company of New York to own a secret process for cementing pulverized or fine coal or coal-dust, and to manufacture pulverized or fine coal or coal-dust into bricks or lumps; capital, $25,000. Directors—Cyrus A. Dodd, William R. L. Squire, Henry Rice of New York, and Glenn L. Bacon, Philadelphia.

—The Sombrerete Mining Company of New York City to-day filed a certificate that it had been reorganized under the business corporations law of New York. The capital stock is $2,500,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $25 each. The company will mine for gold, silver, and other ores in the State of Zacatecas, Mexico. Directors—Robert S. Towne, A. Foster Higgins, Solon Humphreys, Edward M. Shepard, C. J. Nourse, Jr., Nathaniel Witherell, and S. H. Ordway of New York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. Henry A. Barber, Ninth Cavalry, will be relieved from duty with the First Cavalry at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and join his troop.

—First Lieut. William P. Burnham, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed as Recorder of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to relieve First Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, Twentieth Infantry.

—The battalion of engineers is ordered to Washington in season to participate in the inaugural ceremonies. The company at West Point will join the companies from Willets Point as they pass through Jersey City.

—Transfers are ordered as follows: Second Lieut. Harry O. Williard, from the Seventh Cavalry to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop B; Second Lieut. Stephen M. Koch-ersperger, from the Tenth Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop I.

—The Secretary of War has made the following assignments of officers recently promoted: Col. Charles A. Wikof, to the Twenty-second Infantry; Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hood, to the Nineteenth Infantry; Major Constant Williams, to the Seventh Infantry.

—First Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, First Artillery, and First Lieut. I. N. Lewis, Second Artillery, are relieved from duty as members of the board on the regulation of seacoast artillery fire, and First Lieut. C. F. Parker, Second Artillery, is detailed as a member of the board.

—The following transfers in the Twentieth Infantry are made: First Lieut. Frederick V. Krug, from Company I to Company F; First Lieut. Edward M. Lewis, from Company F to Company I; Second Lieut. Albert D. Niskern, from Company F to Company K; Second Lieut. Lucian Stacy, from Company K to Company F.

—Boards of officers, to meet at their respective stations Feb. 27, for the physical and mental examination of candidates for the military academy, are constituted at Fort Adams, R. I.; West Point, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort near Little Rock, Ark.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Presidio, of San Francisco, Cal., and Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Navy.

—Chief Engineer C. J. Habighurst is ordered to duty as inspector of boiler tubes in course of manufacture at Philadelphia, Reading, Washington, McKeesport, Penn., and Newcastle, Del.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAMMANN, JOHN D., RICHARD, DICK, DIEDRICH or JOHANN DIEDRICH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Rae & Keller, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. PETER FREDERICK BAMMANN, WILLIAM SCHIERECK, Executors. RABE & KELLER, Att'ys for Ex'rs. s18-1aw6 F

BOETTIGHEIMER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES BOETTIGHEIMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rollin M. Morgan, at No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1896. CHARLES F. ALLEN, Temporary Administrator. ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Attorney for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City. o9-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RIDDLE, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN RIDDLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Christian Zabriskie, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-ninth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of November, 1896. MARY A. RIDDLE, Administratrix; PHILIP H. ABBOTT, FREDERICK H. CLARK, Administrators. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney, 393 Canal Street, New-York. n20-1aw6mF

FELL, MORTIMER L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER L. FELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, Room 80, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1896. RICHARD KEMBLE BOCKOVEN, Executor. o16-1aw6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL N. HOYT, Alfred M. Hoyt, and James W. Jackson, trustees for Mary Irene Hoyt, under the last will and testament of Jesse Hoyt, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN O. BAKER, Lucy D. W. Baker, his wife; Mary Jane Rudden, Julian Botts, and Harriet Botts, his wife, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the second day of February, 1897. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Mary Jane Rudden: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1897. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City. f19-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL N. HOYT, Alfred M. Hoyt, and James W. Jackson, trustees for Mary Irene Hoyt, under the last will and testament of Jesse Hoyt, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN O. BAKER, Lucy D. W. Baker, his wife; Mary Jane Rudden, Julian Botts, and Harriet Botts, his wife, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the second day of February, 1897. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Mary Jane Rudden: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1897. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City. f19-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL N. HOYT, Alfred M. Hoyt, and James W. Jackson, Trustees for Mary Irene Hoyt under the last will and testament of Jesse Hoyt, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN O. BAKER, Lucy D. W. Baker, his wife; Mary Jane Rudden, Julian Botts, and Harriet Botts, his wife, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action No. 3.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the second day of February, 1897. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. address No. 11 William Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Mary Jane Rudden: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1897. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. address No. 11 William Street, New York City. f19-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL N. HOYT, Alfred M. Hoyt, and James W. Jackson, Trustees for Mary Irene Hoyt under the last will and testament of Jesse Hoyt, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN O. BAKER, Lucy D. W. Baker, his wife; Mary Jane Rudden, Julian Botts, and Harriet Botts, his wife, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action No. 4.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the second day of February, 1897. DALY, H

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Sue—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Woman in Black—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—In Gay New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Six Persons—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—A Boy Wanted—8:15
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1897.

SPEAK TO THE SENATE.

By its action yesterday the Senate threw over the arbitration treaty to the next Administration. It then passes into the hands of Mr. SHERMAN, whose care of it in the Senate has been weak, if not half-hearted. Unless the voice of the people address those responsible for the fate of this great measure in tones that must be heard and heeded, we are likely to suffer the disgrace and injury of its practical failure.

We suggest that our people devote next Monday, the birthday of WASHINGTON, to an expression, by meetings and by petitions and by personal communication, of the National demand for the treaty. In the farewell address of WASHINGTON he said:

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great Nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it?"

We have indeed become "a great Nation." Let us insist that our Government shall permit us "to be guided by exalted justice and benevolence."

A BILL TO BE VETOED.

When the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reaches the President it will be too late for him to give it what is known as a "pocket veto." That is to say, he cannot allow it to become a law without his signature, a proceeding which, if it were possible, would only relieve him of personal responsibility. He would do well, we think, to veto the bill outright, and throw the entire responsibility of its passage on the two-thirds of the two houses necessary to pass it over his objections. If the bill fail to become a law, an extraordinary session of Congress will be held within a few days and action can be taken with a President in office of the same party as the majority. The outrageous abuses of the bill can then be corrected or the responsibility for them can be placed somewhere near where it belongs.

The worst feature of the bill is that over 30 per cent. of the $50,600,000 it appropriates goes to rivers and harbors, while the total appropriation is $17,500,000 larger than that of even last year. This great increase is wholly without justification at a time when the expenditures already largely exceed the revenues of the Government and when the only proposed plan to augment the revenues is futile for that purpose and will be injurious to the trade and industry of the country. The rapid growth of expenditure by the Federal Government is bad in motive and mischievous in effect, and it is the duty of every man in office who has any power or influence to do what he can to put a check upon it. We ask any man of common business sense to look at the figures that follow, covering the appropriations for each Congress since 1877, twenty years, and say if the country can stand this recklessness indefinitely:

	Appropriations.
Forty-third Congress.....	$563,794,991.21
Forty-fourth Congress.....	595,597,332.28
Forty-fifth Congress.....	704,527,405.98
Forty-sixth Congress.....	727,537,484.22
Forty-seventh Congress.....	777,435,948.54
Forty-eighth Congress.....	655,269,402.33
Forty-ninth Congress.....	746,342,495.51
Fiftieth Congress.....	817,963,859.80
Fifty-first Congress.....	1,035,880,100.04
Fifty-second Congress.....	1,027,104,547.92
Fifty-third Congress.....	989,929,205.69

Now turn to the actual expenditures, which we divide into two groups by years, to bring out more clearly the change that has been made:

Years.	Total.	Average.
1875-1888.....	$4,195,920,818	$299,708,630
1889-1896.....	3,410,809,950	426,351,244
Average annual increase.....		$126,642,614

The first period of fourteen years embraced some of the most prosperous the country has ever seen; the second period of seven years includes the worst panic and the most prolonged and intense business depression the country has ever known. What would be said, what could be said of any business man or business corporation that spent 42 per cent. more in bad years than in good? It is in the light of this tremendous access of extravagance, this cruel and stupid drain on the resources of the people, that we hold it to be the duty of President CLEVELAND to write his "I forbid" across the face of one of the worst of the appropriation bills.

We have referred to the amounts voted to the rivers and harbors in this bill. They do not belong there. They should have been put in a separate bill. Hiding them in this drag-net of the Civil Sundry bill is a part of a cowardly and treacherous policy adopted in the last session. Then authority was given to spend $60,000,000 in four years. It is now claimed that this brings these sums fairly within the Sundry Civil bill, and that the appropriations are compulsory. They are nothing of the sort. In cases where contracts have been made and money is required to meet explicit obligations there is some ground for this plea. But these are exceptions, and the policy is a bad one. No Congress has the moral right to tie the hands of its successors, and even where authority for such contracts is given, the executive departments should use it with great care. And there are numerous appropriations covered up in this bill that do not come at all under even the weak plea put forward by the committee. As for the discretion and moderation of the committee, these can be judged by the fact stated in the following passage from remarks by Mr. PEARSON of North Carolina, in protesting against an appropriation for $400,000 in his own district: "Let me say, respectfully, that I mean no personal aspersion on the members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, but it is a strange fact, and will be recognized as a fact by the country, that almost every member of the committee has an appropriation of $400,000 for some place, more or less obscure, in his own State or district. If these things are meritorious, why not have the manhood to put them upon their passage on their own merits, and not tie them up in this congeries of enormities, in which you cannot separate the good from the bad?"

There is no adequate remedy for such monstrous abuses as these, and can be none so long as the spending and the taxing are put in the hands of separate committees. In the meantime, let every such bill as this be vetoed.

THE STANDARD OF LEGAL EDUCATION

It is only within the last few years that something like a standard of education for the bar has been established in this country. Formerly a systematic education of any kind was hardly required for admission to practice, and when our law schools were first established students were admitted to them without examination or any test of previous preparation, and degrees were granted after eighteen months' or two years' residence without examinations. Gradually and laboriously the standard has been built up. Law schools of standing now require a college degree, or in lieu thereof certain attainments in education, to be tested by examination, for admission to their courses, and the best of them have found three years necessary for the completion of these courses in a manner entitling their graduates to the LL. B.

One of the agencies that have helped to improve the standard of legal education is the American Bar Association, which had the whole subject investigated by a committee some years ago. The report of this committee, submitted at the meeting of the association in 1892, was published by the United States Commissioner of Education as a Government document, much of the information upon which it was based having been gathered by the bureau. Law schools and university authorities generally have worked together to make the standard of legal education adequate and as nearly as practicable uniform so far as the absolute requirements for a degree are concerned.

In this State the Regents of the University have assisted materially by prescribing a standard of requirement for admission to the study of law and a standard of examinations for attaining the degree of Bachelor of Laws. They can certify that regular incorporated and endowed institutions conform to this standard or improve upon it, and in cases where these have not the right to confer degrees of their own the Regents themselves apply the tests and issue the diplomas. They have tried to keep pace with the improving standard of legal education and have been considering the question of requiring three years' study in the law schools under their supervision as a prerequisite to conferring the degree.

This explains why the New York Law School has sought a special charter giving it the right to confer degrees after its two years' course—which is attended, as we understand it, with the privilege on the part of students of passing much of their time in offices—and why it has employed a firm of lawyers with a political "pull" to get this favor from the Legislature. At least we can see no explanation of its action except a desire to escape the standard set up by other institutions and that prescribed by the Board of Regents. The talk about "persecution" by the Regents and by rival institutions strikes us as puerile nonsense.

It ought to be damaging rather than beneficial to a law school to seek students by lowering the standard of legal education and escaping that set by the university of the State; but whether it would be so or not, it should be allowed no such special privilege by act of the Legislature and as the result of political influence.

LUNACY NEAR HOME.

A resolution has been introduced in the Senate at Albany authorizing the Lexow "trust" committee to investigate the manner in which the business of department stores is conducted and "learn what effect they have upon business and upon the wages of employés." The ground for such an inquiry is stated in the preamble to be complaints that these stores are "crushing out the smaller stores" and "ruining the smaller merchants," and that the tendency is to "deprive persons of employment and to reduce the salary of those employed in said department stores."

This resolution has a strong Populistic flavor and would naturally be looked for in Kansas, if the department stores have developed there, but as it emanates from that eminent Tammany statesman BARNEY MARTIN it need not be taken very seriously in New York. The department store does its "crushing" by the scale upon which its business is done, and if it cuts prices in groceries to attract customers for dry goods, the process is no different in principle from that of a dry goods store which offers special bargains in underwear in the hope of selling more dress goods.

If the Legislature begins to inquire into competition in private commercial business and its effect upon employment and salaries, where is it going to stop and what is it going to do when it has learned what effect it has? Is it going to legislate to check or control this competition? Is it going to prescribe what articles of merchandise any particular store or class of stores shall deal in and fix the prices so that smaller stores shall not be crushed nor smaller merchants be ruined? Would it undertake to stop all tendencies "to deprive people of employment or reduce their wages" which come from competition in trading?

The suggestions of this resolution are about the wildest thing in the way of Socialistic imagining that could be thought of, and probably Senator MARTIN would not have thought of it but for the prompting that had already come from the West. But there seems really to be no way of keeping any degree of idiocy out of Legislatures.

"OCCASIONAL LABOR."

The debate in the Senate over the conference report upon the Immigration bill turned very largely upon the clause which prohibits the introduction into this country of "occasional labor." The main object of the bill is to apply an educational test to immigrants who are likely to become citizens of the United States. Doubtless the adoption of this proposition will not keep out all of the dangerous elements of our immigration. The most dangerous of all, the enemies of society whom Senator PALMER described as "the brawling Anarchists," it will not keep out at all. But at the same time most people will agree that the application of so simple and elementary a test of education as is proposed by the bill, even if it does not do very much good, will do no harm. Senator PALMER himself seems to be about the only person who entertains any strong objections to it.

But the prohibition of "occasional laborers" is quite another matter. It is of course conceivable that an employer doing business near the border, and involved in a "labor trouble," might be assisted in case of a strike by the influx of Canadians or Mexicans willing to take the wages or to submit to the terms which the strikers refused. But the existing law against the importation of labor under contract prevents the employer from making arrangements with foreign laborers on their own side of the line. They may come one by one and apply for work during a strike, as they may come at any other time. But the danger that a strike which would otherwise be successful may be defeated by such means is too slight and remote, one would say, even from the labor-union point of view, to be made the basis of National legislation.

That would be true even if the clause in question were so cautiously worded as to effect only the result which alone can be thought by anybody to be desirable. But it is made so sweeping as to prohibit the interchange of labor between the two sides of the frontier at a time when there is a glut of labor on one side and an urgent need of it on the other. Senator CARTER instanced the cases of the American miners who have now gone to work in British Columbia, and the prospect that retaliatory legislation would force them out of places in which they are developing the resources of that country to their own advantage and not to the injury of any human being. The notion that at the time of a cattle round-up in Texas Mexican vaqueros cannot be temporarily employed, or that in the season of harvest in the Northwest, or of canning in Maine or Oregon laborers cannot cross the line to help the natives in their emergency is really too stupid and barbarous. It was Senator CARTER who pointed out that if this provision were retained, retaliatory legislation from Canada might be expected, and would be justified. Senator LODGE, who appeared to be the special champion of the conference report, had nothing more pertinent to reply to this obvious suggestion than that he had no knowledge that there would be retaliatory legislation, and that Congress could not legislate on that basis. In other words, he proposes that we shall deprive our neighbors of doing our extra work for us when we badly need it, and wait to see whether they will resent such an injustice. He went on to remark that there was a great mass of unemployed people in the United States, as if that were relevant, and as if the unemployed of Boston or New York or Chicago would get the money which the people of Manitoba or Quebec or Mexico may have an "occasional" opportunity to earn, if that opportunity were cut off.

The very close vote by which the Senate accepted the conference report indicates that a large proportion of that body is sensible of the absurdity of the occasional-labor clause, and that a veto upon the ground furnished by that clause would probably be sustained.

RECORD OF THE RAINES LAW.

A summary of the report of the special committee appointed to watch the operation of the Raines law has been published. Much of its information has already become common knowledge, such as the decrease in the number of places selling liquor and the increase in the revenue derived from the traffic, both the result of a tax three or four times as high as the old license fees.

It is claimed that there has also been a decrease in drunkenness as well as in the number of arrests for violating the law. The principal fault which the committee has to find with the law is that the restriction upon Sunday selling is evaded by means of "fake" hotels and "fake" clubs, but as arrests have always been chiefly for violation of the Sunday restriction, the diminution in the number would seem to be due to this evasion and not to a lessening of the practices which are supposed to constitute violation. Is it in favor of the law that arrests for violation are fewer on account of successful evasions? If Sunday selling were unrestricted, the arrests for violation would be very much fewer still. There is another rather queer comparison. It is that fewer persons arrested for drunkenness appeared before the Magistrates in this city on Monday morning during the first six months of this law than during the corresponding part of the year before. Now, this period in 1895 was one of specially strict enforcement of the Sunday provisions of the old law, when there were no fake hotels and clubs, and it was certainly more difficult to get drinks on Sunday than last year. Has the greater ease in that respect, due to "fake" hotels and clubs, lessened drunkenness on Sunday? As to its diminution at other times, it certainly cannot be due to difficulty in getting drinks.

The committee is going to recommend amendments, with a view to suppressing "fake" hotels and clubs. It is said that an applicant for a "hotel certificate" will be required to have certificates from the Health, Fire, and Building Departments that he keeps a real hotel. This would be a radical change in the law, which now makes no distinction between a hotel certificate and any other certificate. It would be a step back toward the discriminations of the license system.

The summary of the report makes the committee say that rulings of the Court of Appeals allow clubs to sell liquor without obtaining a State certificate. There has been no ruling of that court on the question under the present law, and that under the old license law was simply to the effect that clubs as defined in the decision do not sell liquor at all. That is not their business nor their practice. The fact of the matter is that these Raines law clubs are not genuine clubs within the definition of the court, and the way to stop their selling on Sunday is to prove that fact, instead of letting them alone because they call themselves clubs. Taxing all clubs is not the proper remedy, and it would not be taxing the liquor traffic if they are not engaged in the liquor traffic.

There is not much danger, we suppose, that the Illinois Legislature will pass the absurd bill to prohibit contracts payable in gold. But that the bill should get a favorable report even from a majority of a bare quorum of the Judiciary Committee of the House is not a pleasant incident. The bill is exactly on a plane with the Weylerism in finance to which we referred yesterday. It says to a man who has property to sell on time or money to lend: "You shall not take a promise to pay 'in money other than lawful money of the United States.'" Gold coin is "lawful money of the United States," and in terms the bill fails of its purpose. But suppose that it said: "You shall not take a promise to pay in gold coin." What would be the result? Either the seller or lender would take the risk of not being paid in the money he wished and would charge for that risk, or he would withdraw his money or his property from the market. In either case, what good would the intending purchaser or borrower take by the law? None. On the contrary, he would suffer either in the price he paid or by not getting what he wanted.

Senator LEXOW has something to learn from the statesmanship of the wild West in the matter of investigations. That is a very interesting member of the House of Representatives of Missouri who desires to witness a prizefight in Nevada but does not intend to witness it at his own cost. Accordingly he has introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to "investigate" the contest "with a view to reporting upon the advisability of legalizing prizefighting in Missouri." The resolution is incomplete. Nobody can really investigate a prizefight without betting on it, and he ought to have provided that his wagers, in case he lost them, should be paid by the State as well as his traveling expenses and his entrance money. If he won, his sense of honor would doubtless compel him to cover his winnings into the Treasury. LEXOW must regard the audacity of this Missourian with admiration not unmixed with envy.

The continued differences in the Police Department on one matter after another and their evident effect upon discipline afford an argument which cannot be ignored in favor of a single head and the power in the hands of the Mayor to remove that head for cause. The present board is not strictly bi-partisan, for its differences are not political, and so it escapes many of the evils that would come from a real bi-partisan division. The trouble comes from mere multiplicity and lack of concentrated responsibility. One Commissioner disagreeing with the others and apparently having the Chief of the force on his side produces a demoralizing effect. There ought to be no chance of disagreement in the head of such a department and no side for the Chief to take, and if the head goes seriously wrong in any way it should be taken off and one put in its place that will go right and left there so long as it went right.

Mr. ALLEN of Nebraska thinks the civil service law "a fraud, a snare, and a delusion" because two women have, he says, been dismissed from a Federal office in Omaha for having BRYAN's picture in their windows. They might have been dismissed for having red hair or for not having it, so far as the civil service law has anything to say on the subject. But they cannot be replaced by partisans under the law. Is that a delusion and a snare? Mr. ALLEN's ignorance is even more pronounced than his partisanship.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Efforts are making to sell to the Government for $50,000 the farm of 112 acres near Hodgenville, Ky., on which ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born. The present owner of the property is a New York man, who bought it not many years ago for $3,000. The little, one-room log cabin which for a time served as THOMAS LINCOLN'S home, stands to-day practically as it was in 1809, but it contains no furniture or other relics dating anywhere near back to that year. After the LINCOLNS moved to Indiana, a family named CREAL lived on the farm for many years, and some of them are still residents of the town. One of them recently told a visitor that the LINCOLNS, when in Kentucky, were very poor people, who owned little or nothing, and that most of the relics from that region which collectors show are spurious articles palmed off on them by neighboring farmers more thrifty than veracious.

—All the reports from India united in recognizing the great value of the new serum treatment as a means of limiting or putting an end to the ravages of the bubonic plague. Just as in diphtheria, and exactly as must be the case if the antidote is really efficacious, the cure was most rapid when the treatment began on the first day of the disease; speedy, also, but less so, when it began on the second day, and so from day to day till the fifth. Four patients were treated at this very late period, and the only failures were in two of these. More of the serum was required in the more advanced cases. Equally striking was the manner of recovery. In twelve cases in which treatment began within two days of the onset of the complaint, the patients, instead of having a lingering convalescence, were healthy men and women in a time which was always relatively short. The eminent Lord LISTER says: "These details are so extraordinarily confirmatory that, small though the number of cases is, they carry conviction to my own mind."

—English postal officials have raised a curious objection against the employment of women clerks instead of men to perform the lighter duties incidental to the transmission and distribution of the mails. It is not that the women do not perform the tasks assigned to them with intelligence and fidelity; on that point there is no criticism whatever, but, on the contrary, a ready acknowledgment that only praise is deserved by the feminine employes. The trouble lies in the fact that, as Post Office fixtures, such as shelves and sorting tables, are all fixed at a regulation height above the floor, it is necessary that the woman clerk should be a certain number of feet and inches tall, in order that she may be equal to the efficient discharge of her duties. It seems, however, that, on the one hand, she often fails to achieve the lineal measurement prescribed for her, and, on the other hand, she sometimes so far exceeds it as to be above her duties altogether. Apparently, men come nearer a standard height, for no complaint is made against them on this score, and they are not included in some new regulations which have been drawn up, providing for the measurement of candidates for positions in Post Offices, and the rejection of those who are either too tall or too short. This looks like a mysteriously invidious distinction, and it is likely to result in a lot of indignant comment from those whose favorite word is "sphere."

—Nantucket has been deprived of an institution of great local fame and familiar to all the Summer visitors to that somewhat barren but decidedly interesting island. The collection of curiosities that filled what was known as the McCleave Museum has been sold at auction, and all it contained, except a few things which were bought in by the Nantucket Historical Society, is now the property of a Boston dealer. The museum was founded in 1842 by a Mrs. HENRY MCCLEAVE, and for the last twenty years the entire revenue, amounting to about $500 per annum, has been used solely for charitable purposes. The original owner died a short time ago, and her son, a resident of California, at once set about disposing of the collection. It consisted of models of ships, whaling implements, weapons of war used in the South Sea Islands, relics of Colonial history, and many shells, including orange cowries, mappa cowries, rare cones, bivalves, and tritons. There is a complete model of a Nantucket whaling ship, a full-rigged ship carved out of ivory and ebony, and a South Sea Island catamaran. Among the whaling trophies is a collection of busks, which is considered one of the finest in America. These show specimens of work done by sailors, who made them out of the whale's bone and ornamented them with amusing designs in scrim-shaw patterns. An old-fashioned yarnholder, land and sea bird skins, reptiles in alcohol, Colonial money, a pair of corsets worn more than a hundred years ago, samplers, a silk calash, and innumerable other queer and interesting relics are among the collection. A South Sea Island club is decorated with human teeth and bones, and another, used as an emblem of high office, shows exquisite carving.

PERSONAL.

—One of those wildly improbable incidents which only the boldest of dramatists and novelists dare to use in the development of a plot, took place at Cincinnati this week. A young woman named MARY STONE was arrested after a noisy street quarrel with one of her friends. In the course of the row she dropped her pocketbook, containing a few cents and bearing her name written on the lining of the leather. Several hours later a well-dressed young man walked into the police station with the pocketbook, which he said he had just found in the street, and showed the greatest desire to meet its owner. After some persuasion he was allowed to do so, and instantly recognized the girl as his long lost sister. It seems that eight years ago she mysteriously disappeared from her home in Cleveland, and since that time her family had been in complete ignorance of her whereabouts. Chance had selected the brother, out of all the men in the big city, to find the marked purse.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer suggests that perhaps Mr. HINTON ROWAN HELPER'S opposition to the confirmation of Mr. SHERMAN as Secretary of State may have another basis than the belief that the Ohioan is too old to perform with energy the duties of that important office. In support of its position The Inquirer, after discussing "The Impending Crisis" as a book, which had almost as much effect in calling public attention to the evils of slavery as did "Uncle Tom's Cabin," proceeds to give details of the fierce contest for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, which took place in 1859. Mr. SHERMAN was one of the candidates. The House was divided into Republicans, Democrats, and Know-Nothings, the latter coming chiefly from the South, but the slavery problem had broken down party lines, and the result was a long deadlock. Mr. SHERMAN had within three votes of a majority, but these three he could not get. The most weighty argument made against him, or that which the pro-slavery men regarded as such, was the fact that his name had appeared on a circular indorsing Mr. HELPER'S book. It seems that Mr. SHERMAN had never read "The Impending Crisis," but had signed the circular at the request of a friend. He refused to make this or any other explanation of his course unless a motion, introduced by a Southern Democrat and reciting that no man who approved of the hated book should be elected Speaker, were withdrawn. The Southerner would not withdraw his motion, Mr. SHERMAN remained silent, and the contest ended in the election of PENNINGTON of New Jersey. Mr. HELPER was intensely indignant that, after his book had been made a party shibboleth, it was not defended, and The Inquirer thinks that his letter, published in this paper on Tuesday, shows how well he remembers the events of thirty-eight years ago.

—WILLIAM E. MASON, the Chicago man who recently disarranged every cogwheel and roller in the Republican machine of Cook County, and dragged out from between them enough votes to make him a United States Senator, is now down in Louisiana, resting the nerves and muscles which he strained almost to the breaking point while accomplishing that difficult task. To a New Orleans reporter the other day he denied the rumors about a stroke of paralysis and declared that he was simply worn out by the work of a long, hard, and exciting campaign. "I made speeches in all but eleven of Illinois's hundred counties," said the Senator-elect, and then gave the following somewhat instructive account of what happened when he gave out at last: "A day or so before I left Chicago I was at home receiving a number of friends. Of course, they all wanted my influence to get a berth in the political staterooms, and I had to attend to them. It's only natural. They helped me, and I should help them. I had not breakfasted, and was running the business on an empty stomach. The strain was too much for me. Presently I saw the chairs chase the table around, and after a bit the table played tag with the chairs, and then it was all over. It was not paralysis, however, and I hope my friends in Illinois will appreciate the fact. I consulted a doctor, and he told me that I would have to take a rest. I determined to come down here, and then go to some quiet retreat where I can fish and enjoy perfect rest away from business and all kinds of worriment." Mr. MASON'S doctor advised him to read nothing requiring or inspiring thought, so he is perusing a new book by one W. J. BRYAN, regarding that as a work which comes nearest to the prescription of anything he knows. In the course of the interview Mr. MASON revealed that he is "for the so-called 'robber McKinley bill,' first, last, and all the time"; that he believes in recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, and that he expects the Democrats to bring out a new Presidential candidate in 1900 instead of trying again the one who led a part of them to defeat last Fall.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gov. Lowndes of Maryland is being petitioned to declare the National inauguration day a legal holiday throughout his State, a power that is intrusted to him under the State law. It is predicted that if he consents there will be a big crowd from Maryland in Washington on March 4.

* * *

The House of Representatives of Arkansas has rejected by a large vote a proposition providing for a Constitutional Convention.

* * *

What is said to be the largest granite block ever transported by railroad is now on its way from the quarries in Barre, Vt., to New Orleans. It is to be part of a monument to be erected in the Metairie Cemetery. The stone is 14 by 14 by 3 feet, and weighs 80,000 pounds.

* * *

A juror in a minor case in Portland, Oregon, jokingly said to his fellows one evening, upon the adjournment of the court: "If I'm not here in time in the morning, don't wait." In the morning the court met and waited for an hour because the juror had not come. Then a messenger was sent to his home, and he learned that the juror had died during the night.

* * *

Arrangements are being made for the laying out of the projected State ocean road along the sea coast of Massachusetts, from Boston to Newburyport. It is said that there are no great engineering difficulties in the way, and the expense is estimated at something over $1,000,000. When the New Hampshire road is built from New Castle to the Bay State line, as proposed by a bill before the Granite State Legislature, the route will be a most attractive one in the Summer time, taking in, as it will, all the beaches on the seacoast between Boston and New Castle, and the cities of Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Newburyport, and Portsmouth.

* * *

The value of the estate of the late ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice of Massachusetts, who died in Boston two years ago, has been appraised at $182,705, all personal property. About 10,000 shares of stock in various corporations the appraisers found to be of no known value.

* * *

Efforts are being made by railroad officials to induce the Canadian Government and the Provincial authorities to bear a part of the expense of rebuilding the famous Victoria Bridge at Montreal. The cost is estimated at $1,500,000.

Limited Liability Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me another word about corporations with limited liability?

I have read with much interest your leader of this morning concerning "trusts." I suppose that it is natural that one should feel a somewhat disproportionate interest in his own babies, but the discussion of the advantages and dangers of trusts, without consideration of the condition of the law which most largely promotes them and bestows power upon them, seems to me a near equivalent to discussing the question of a bimetallic currency without reference to the rate of production and the value of the two metals concerned.

My friend asks me: Would the imposition of unlimited liability certainly preclude great aggregations of capital and the establishment of monopolies? To this I reply: Not necessarily and absolutely; witness the original formation of the Standard Oil Trust to the contrary. It is not certain that it is desirable that it always should. But it does not require extraordinary astuteness to recognize the fact that if those engaged in combinations of this nature were required to put at risk all their worldly possessions, instead of restricting their liability within narrow limits, they would be disposed to exercise a certain discretion before they entangled themselves irretrievably with others of various degrees of business knowledge and ability and of a great variety of temper, and scattered all over the land. And when they had determined to take the risk—take it themselves, not impose the greater part of it upon the innocent public—it is not difficult to believe that their business interests would be as carefully guarded and managed as if they were engaged in smaller and less precarious enterprises.

But the question is a very much larger one than as it merely concerns what are called trusts. It is a question of the exploitation of the public for the benefit of the individual, without compensation.

I am asked, would I oppose corporate bodies, and require that all enterprises should be managed by individuals and firms. By no means; quite the contrary. I should encourage the formation of corporations, thus facilitating co-operation, and at the same time extending the opportunity for public investigation and supervision. The Standard Oil Company is now, I believe, a regularly incorporated body. Whether the laws which are intended to control its operations are in proper form, and whether they are properly administered (questions upon which I express no opinion, merely using the company as an illustration,) are matters of detail. If in either respect there is error, it can be corrected whenever the public are sufficiently concerned about practical questions to undertake their solution, instead of placing themselves in the hands of party managers to be used as counters in a private game.

We have become so accustomed to giving something for nothing that probably there is not one man out of five hundred who does not suppose that corporations are necessarily bodies with limited liability on the part of the stockholders. Doubtless even many shareholders in National banks are unaware that for the protection of the unoffending public the National banking law has imposed upon them a liability double in amount to their investment. The liability of stockholders may be unlimited, or it may be limited in any specified degree. In my judgment, where the public get no benefit, they should be required to run no risk.

WILLIAM POTTS.

Feb. 18, 1897.

THE OLD PARSON'S TOUCHING RETROSPECT.

Gath Brittle in The New York Ledger.

Good Parson Gray looked old that day,
And his eyes were moist and dim,
And the white hand shook that held the book,
As he lined the opening hymn;
White and spare was the preacher's hair
And his voice was thin and weak,
And when he closed the morning prayer
Tears wet his wrinkled cheek;
But as time sped and the text he read,
His voice grew steady and strong;
And he preached with a vim as strange to him
As the words of an unknown tongue.

"I've come to-day," said Parson Gray,
"To close my fiftieth year;
'Twas fifty years ago to-day
I first addressed you here.
To me how strange the wondrous change
That Time makes in its flight!
Stranger than growth of bud to bloom,
Of sunshine into night.
The town was then a quiet glen,
With a cabin here and there;
Now there's no space in all the place
For the ghost of a public square.
Where, fifty years ago, there grew
A grove of pine trees tall,
Of late we've eyed with doubtful pride,
A costly City Hall.
In place of paths and crooked roads
We've streets and avenues;
For one church then we now have ten,
All bright with gilt-edged pews.
Yes, changed is all that I recall;
Even the friends of yore;
The young of then are now old men,
And the old have gone before.

"All, all is changed, and yet not all,"
The white-haired preacher said;
And while the congregation yawned,
He sadly shook his head.
"I may peak and pine, and dwindle and dwine,
Till, wearied, I prepare
To get out of the swim with the seraphim
And climb the golden stair;
But I can't deny—'twould be a lie
In the face of man and Heaven—
My salary's neither sunk nor riz
Since 1847."

The Deacons met at noon next day,
And, as in duty bound,
Without delay bounced Parson Gray,
And another pastor found.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

A BITTER ATTACK ON W.W. ASTOR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Accused of Opposing the Erection of a New County Council Building from Personal Motives — The Raid on the Transvaal.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Quite a scene was created in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. John Burns, Socialist member for the Battersea Division of Battersea and Clapham.

The occasion was the debate of a proposal to erect a new hall for the use of the London County Council. In the course of the discussion Mr. Burns, himself a member of the County Council, made an attack upon The Pall Mall Gazette, which newspaper is owned by Mr. William Waldorf Astor, because of its opposition to the proposal. The opposition of the paper to the erection of a new building on the site of the present one, he said, was purely in the interest of Mr. Astor, whose house adjoined the Council building.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Burns said he could stand a decent Duke or a military Marquis, but he couldn't endure the miserable and ungentlemanly conduct of a new millionaire.

After further discussion the proposal to erect a new County Council hall was rejected by a vote of 227 to 146.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the course of discussion of the claim made by the South African Republic for indemnity for damage sustained by the raid of Dr. Jameson and his followers into the Transvaal, said that the Boer Government claimed for material damage £677,938, and for moral and intellectual damage £1,000,000. This remark of the Colonial Secretary provoked great laughter.

A TANK STEAMER IN TOW.

The Diamant Following the Galileo to Boston.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The German tank steamer Diamant, Capt. Wischausen, from Bremerhaven, Jan. 23, for New York or Philadelphia, before reported with loss of propeller, was spoken Feb. 10 in latitude 43 north, longitude 46 west, in tow of the British steamer Galileo, Capt. Forth, from London, Jan. 31, for Boston.

The Diamant was first spoken on Feb. 1 in latitude 46 north, longitude 43 west, by the British steamer Lake Winnipeg, from Liverpool, for St. John. N. B. Arrangements were made to take her in tow, but owing to the steel hawser getting foul of the screw of the Lake Winnipeg, the latter, after remaining by the Diamant for twelve hours, proceeded for St. John, N. B. A tank steamer answering to the description of the Diamant was passed on Feb. 3 in latitude 46 north, longitude 42 west, by the German steamer Pennsylvania, for New York from Belfast, and was again seen on Feb. 7 by the British steamer Wordsworth for Halifax, from Cardiff. She was then heading for St. John's, N. F., under sail.

Bimetallism Not Discussed.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The semi-official North German Gazette says that the visit of United States Senator Wolcott to Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe was merely one of courtesy, and had no connection with the question of bimetallism, in the interests of which Senator Wolcott is visiting Europe.

Married in London.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Miss Mabel Ingraham of Madison, Wis., was married this afternoon to Mr. Arthur Leighton, a landowner of Ipswich. The bride was given away by her mother. Mrs. Ingraham and her daughter have both been residing with the Countess of Leitrim.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—France and Brazil have signed a protocol referring their dispute regarding territorial boundaries to arbitration, the President of the Swiss Confederation to be the referee.

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.—The returns of the health authorities showing the ravages of the plague report that since its outbreak there have been 6,853 cases and 5,447 deaths from the disease in this city, and in the entire Bombay Presidency 9,911 cases and 8,006 deaths.

CADIZ, Feb. 18.—While a force of workmen was engaged to-day in lowering a boiler into the new Spanish cruiser Princess of the Asturias, which is being fitted out at the naval yards here, the tackling gave way and the boiler fell into a gathering of men below, killing six of them and seriously injuring ten others.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 18.—The North German Lloyd steamer Trave, Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen via Southampton for New York, sailed from here at 10:30 A. M. to-day. Among the passengers on board are Prof. Guy V. Thompson of Yale University and Mrs. Thompson, formerly Miss Lucy Uhl, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Germany.

THE BISCUIT WAR CONTINUES.

The American Company Meets the Cut of the New York Organization.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Those who cannot afford to buy bread may still have sufficient means to purchase crackers, cookies, and cakes, if the cut-price contest between the American Biscuit Company and the New York Biscuit Company continues. The two giant companies have made three reductions within two weeks, and yesterday the New York Biscuit Company announced a cut in thirty-five commodities that makes their prices nearly 40 per cent. below what are called normal rates by the manufacturers.

This morning the American Biscuit Company met the sensational cut of the New York Company. The American organization went further in one respect. The reduction effected the day before yesterday by the American people, which applied to city consumers only, was extended to Northern Illinois and the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The cut made by the American Company, though expected yesterday afternoon, was in the nature of a mild surprise this morning, for the reason that a report had been pretty freely disseminated to the effect that the last move on the part of the New York association was so drastic that the American officers would not follow the deep plunge. It was known that the officials of the company, which has its headquarters in the Old Colony Building, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but, as no announcement was published of a retaliatory action many hopeful brokers were responsible for the rumor that the American Biscuit Company was subjugated, and that this organization would offer the olive branch to its rival.

The bulls, however, were wholly disillusionized at about 11 o'clock to-day, when word came from Van Buren Street that the Association of Practical Bakers (the American Company) had accepted the challenge of its competitor.

Attorney Offended the Court.

Attorney Joseph L. Keane of 386 Park Place, Brooklyn, was sued for rent yesterday in Judge Van Wart's court by the Rev. Father Martin J. Loftus, owner of the premises. Mr. Keane, who defended his own case, said during the proceedings: "I don't wear a Roman collar, but I expect justice." "You will get justice here, whether you wear a Roman collar or not," said the Judge. Mr. Keane hastened to explain that he meant no disrespect to the cloth. "No explanation is necessary," answered the Judge. "Proceed with the case."

The case was dismissed by the payment of one month's rent.

ARMOR PLATE COMPETITION.

The Illinois Steel Company Prepared to Make Good Its Proposition to the National Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—J. W. Gates, President of the Illinois Steel Company, hears on every hand the story set afloat by the Carnegie lobby that his proposition to manufacture armor plate has been stamped by the House Committee on Naval Affairs as "an empty bluff."

The Naval Committee has done nothing of the sort, and has not yet had the matter under consideration. As soon as the appropriation bill is off the books, however, which probably will be to-morrow, Mr. Gates will have a hearing before the committee on his bill. (the Lorimer bill.)

Meantime, just as an evidence of good faith and to controvert the charge that he is "bluffing," Mr. Gates proposes to put up a certified check for $100,000 against a Carnegie check for a similar amount that, if the Lorimer bill shall pass Congress, the Illinois Steel Company will take a contract, if it can get it, to furnish the Government all the armor plate required for a period of twenty-five years at a price under $240 a ton, this check to be forfeited to such charities as may be agreed upon in case his company "lays down," the Carnegie check to be similarly forfeited if the Illinois company makes good its proposition.

With regard to the claim that the Illinois Steel Company cannot make armor plate at any price, because it has not the patents, Mr. Gates says there is no monopoly in the manufacture of this article. He ends with some spirit while on the subject that Mr. Palmer, who taught the Carnegie people all they know about armor plate, is now Vice President of the Illinois Steel Company, and probably has a fairly intelligent idea as to what can and what cannot be done in that field. Schwab, the recently elected President of the Carnegie Company, worked at the lathe under Palmer, and is said to have learned all he ever knew about the business from him.

MR. LOCKWOOD'S CONCERT.

A Young American Pianist Makes a Successful Debut.

Mr. Albert Lockwood, a young American pianist, who has recently finished a course of study abroad, made his début last night at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, assisted by the Metropolitan Orchestra, under the direction of Adolf Neuendorff. Mr. Seidl was to have conducted, but his continued illness prevented his appearance. Mr. Lockwood was heard in the Rubinstein concerto in D minor, a barcarolle by Leschetitzky, an arrangement of some Gluck ballet music by Brahms, Chopin's G minor ballade, and the Greig piano concerto.

It may be said at once that Mr. Lockwood made a most favorable impression, and there is good reason for believing that he will have a successful career. He has most of the essentials of a good pianist, but his powers are not yet developed. They are as yet unbalanced, and perfect symmetry is, therefore, absent from his work. In the Rubinstein piano concerto and in parts of the solos he permitted his desire to produce a big tone to get the start of his discretion, and the result was that at times he pounded the keyboard most unmusically. In his efforts to produce volume he overtaxed the strength of his fingers, and hence his fortissimo passages were blurred. This appears to be the chief fault of his playing at present, and it is plainly the result of undisciplined temperament. It is a fault which maturer judgment will overcome. A lack of poise which springs from nervous energy is much better than a calm level of placidity.

On the other hand, Mr. Lockwood displayed genuine musical feeling, taste, and intelligence in his work. His technic is not altogether flawless, and his finger work is deficient in pliability; but his tone is generally excellent, and he has a good variety of color. His strongest merits are his rhythm, which is notably good, and his pedaling, which is admirable. He played the slow movement of the concerto musically, but his finest work was heard in the three solo numbers. No pianist could have played the Brahms piece with a cleaner touch or a prettier distribution of accents, while his reading of the Chopin ballade was such as to call for nothing but warm praise. It is a pleasure to hear from a young pianist such a carefully thought out performance, and the pedal effects were delicious. It is to be hoped that Mr. Lockwood has the modesty of true talent, and that he will realize the necessity of continued study and intellectual development. If he does, he will be a pianist whose work will at some time command general favor.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Miss Marie Halton, who was ill and could not appear Wednesday night at Koster & Bial's, had sufficiently recovered to appear last night. The house was crowded.

—The Stoddard season at Daly's Theatre will occupy every day of the five weeks beginning March 1, on Tuesday and Fridays at 3 P. M., and the other days at 11 A. M. The sale of seats for the course is said to be very large.

—A force of workmen yesterday commenced the long contemplated alterations on the ground floor of the Olympia Music Hall. Mr. Hammerstein is having a large foyer constructed, and the present concert hall will be converted into a promenade for ladies.

—Arthur Moreland, the blind actor and minstrel, will have a benefit at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Monday. Among some who have volunteered to appear are John C. Rice, Sallie Cohen, John T. Kelly, M. B. Curtis, Charles B. Ward, Lizzie D. Daly, and others.

—The cast of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre March 2 will be as follows: Angel Clare, Edward M. Bell; Alec D'Urberville, Charles Coghlan; John Durbeyfield, (otherwise "Sir John,") John Jack; Abraham, Alice Pierce; Jonathan Kail, Wilfrid North; Tim, Alfred Hickman; Mr. Crick, W. L. Branscombe; Marian, Annie Irish; Joan Durbeyfield, Mrs. Mary Barker; Retty, Nellie Lingard; Izz, Bijou Fernandez; Liza Lu, Edith Wright; Tess, Minnie Maddern Fiske.

—Rumors have been circulated of late to the effect that Gustavo Salvini was coming to this country next season to appear in a repertory of plays similar to those presented here by his brother, the late Alexander Salvini. W. S. Wilkison, who managed the younger Salvini, denied the report yesterday. Gustavo Salvini is the eldest son, and not the third son, of Tomaso Salvini, as is erroneously supposed. He has visited some of the South American Republics with an Italian company, but has never acted here. He is at present dwelling in Italy.

—An adaptation of "L'Arlesienne," a pastoral comedy with music by Bizet, has been made by Charles H. Meltzer and W. Schutz, and the play will be presented at the Broadway Theatre March 22, under the management of Andrew A. McCormick. Agnes Booth will appear in the chief rôle of Rose Mamal, and the music of the piece will be played by the Metropolitan Garden Orchestra, under the direction of Anton Seidl. The play will be produced under the title "The Woman of Arles" by a syndicate which includes Agnes Booth, Jean de Reszke, Frederick Gebhard, George J. Gould, J. G. Follinsbee, J. Creighton Webb, and others.

—The number of opera singers and actresses that are made the target for very annoying letters and attentions is astonishing. Cranks and others who are pleased by the performances of these personages often are content with a desire to form a closer acquaintance, and often they become exceedingly disagreeable. Mme. Calvé has had one such crank after her since she was at New Haven. He has written her a number of letters asking for an appointment and making threats. A dispatch from New Haven last night states that this crank, whose name is said to be John B. Ward, is well known there, and that he became infatuated with the prima donna when she appeared in "Carmen" in that city a few weeks ago.

Will of Charles W. Brooke.

The will of Charles W. Brooke was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate of Richmond County. All of the estate is left to the two sons, Charles Lex Brooke and Alexander Brooke, and they are named as the executors of the will. It is expected that a contest will be filed when the will is offered for probate next week, as Mrs. Mary Ann Brooke will present a claim, as a widow of Mr. Brooke, for her dower right in the real estate.

A BRILLIANT COTILLION.

Given in Honor of Mrs. Oldfield Brown in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—The most select, as well as the most picturesque, social function here for a long time was the cotillion given to-night by Major Lewis Ginter. This took place at the Jefferson Hotel, and was given in honor of Mrs. Oldfield Brown of New York.

The list of invited guests was limited to 250, and embraced the leading young married and single society people. The supper, which began at midnight, was laid in the court. This was floored over and decorated in the most artistic manner for this purpose. The marble statue of Thomas Jefferson, which stands in the middle of this court, appeared to look upon the dazzling scene around him with a startled look.

The cotillion, which began at 10 o'clock, was led by W. C. Mayo and Mrs. Brown, the guest of honor. The dance took place in the two east-end dining rooms, upon which the skill of the florists and designers was spent. The profusion of potted plants and flowers surpassed anything ever witnessed here. Major Lewis Ginter and his niece, Miss Josephine Arents, received their guests in the west end dining room. Major Ginter and his niece were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Oldfield Brown, Mrs. Hunter McGuire, Mrs. Charles B. Carrington, and Mrs. Graham Hobson.

In Aid of Wounded Cubans.

A musical, followed by addresses, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the insurgents' hospitals in Cuba, was given at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. It was attended by a delegation of society people that filled the small ballroom of the hotel. Orton Bradley had charge of the musical part of the programme, and was assisted by Miss Geraldine Morgan and Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Evelyn Hilliard recited several selections, and Miss Lillie d'Angelo Bergh's Glee Club sang patriotic songs. The addresses were given by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Col. Ethan Allen, and Father Ducey.

Quaint Club's Dinner.

The Quaint Club gave an informal St. Valentine's dinner last night at the Waldorf. Impromptu speeches and an elaborate musical programme added to the enjoyment.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution held a largely attended meeting, at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon.

—A dance will be given by the members of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the First Naval Battalion (Naval Militia, New York,) on board the United States steamship New Hampshire, foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, this evening.

—The Merry Workers of Ascension Memorial Church rendered Alfred Scott Gatty's "Rumpelstiltskin" at the Grand Central Palace last night for the benefit of Ascension Memorial Church work. To-night it will be rendered for the benefit of the Tenement Building Fund of Silver Cross Circle.

—A musicale for the benefit of the New York Home for Convalescents and the Sunday Kindergarten will be held Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock at the residence of Effingham H. Nichols, 620 Fifth Avenue. An interesting programme has been arranged. Among the patrons are George J. Gould, Col. Fred D. Grant, and Chauncey M. Depew.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Reich celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their home, 125 Lexington Avenue, last evening. There was an informal gathering of personal friends. Among the guests were Mrs. Julian Hawthorne, the Misses Hawthorne, Mrs. Frederic R. Barr, Morris Phillips, the Misses Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stewart, Miss L. Jackson, Miss J. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Bell, Miss Daisina Bell, Dr. Edward Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Fort, Mrs. Joaquin Miller, Mrs. Jeaneta Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart, and Mrs. Fowler.

—The Berkshire Society of New York held its tenth annual meeting and dinner at The Arena last night. These officers were elected: President—Thomas C. Greenwood; Vice President—Charles Howard Williams; Secretary—S. B. Goodale; Chairman of the Entertainment Committee—Pascal T. Hubbard. Abram H. Brooks, the retiring President, was in the chair, and made the opening remarks. The other speakers were Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, C. H. Nordby, and the Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams.

—The first of the Thursday musicals of this year's series was given yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue. A well-selected programme was furnished by a number of artists, among them Mrs. Walter Cook, Miss Marguerite Hall, Madame Edmond Jandrier, Miss Helene Augustin, Leo Tausig, and Edwin C. Banck. Some of those who attended were Mrs. W. P. Northrop, Mrs. W. R. Barr, Mrs. T. L. Manson, Miss Sudington, Mrs. M. A. Budd, Mrs. W. W. Watrous, Mrs. C. A. Hamilton, Mrs. H. B. Dominick, the Misses Lush, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, the Misses Grace, Mrs. A. Dix, Mrs. John B. Putnam, William Kipp, Dr. G. A. Richards, and Norman Dike.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Hudson Boat Club will give its annual ball at its clubhouse Monday night.

—The annual dinner of the New York Lafayette College Alumni Association will take place this evening at the Hotel Savoy.

—The thirty-first annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City will be held at the Waldorf this evening at 7 o'clock.

—At the annual Cornell dinner at the Waldorf on the evening of Feb. 27, the principal topic will be athletics at the university.

—Graham Wallas of London will speak on Sunday before the Society for Ethical Culture on "The Ethical Society in the Modern City."

—At the Chickering & Sons' "matinée musicle" on Tuesday the New York Ladies' Trio, Heinrich Meyn, and Arthur Voorhis will participate.

—State Senator Frank D. Pavey will address the Blaine Republican Club, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, to-morrow evening on the proposed "Primary Laws."

—The Rev. Luke A. Grace will deliver a lecture on "Harmony" at Col. Sinn's new Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening. The proceeds are for charity.

—William Hemstreet will lecture to-night at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, on "The Caucus Has Come to Stay." The public is invited.

—The third annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade will be held Tuesday evening at Schnorer Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Third Avenue.

—The second public service of the American Guild of Organists will be given at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, Thursday evening. The Rev. Dr. C. C. Hall will make the address.

—A story reading and dialect recital will be given at 2:30 o'clock to-day at the Waldorf by Mrs. Waldo Richards for the benefit of the East Side Chapel and Kindergarten.

—The Association of the Master Plumbers of New York will give an entertainment and reception to-night at Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

—The Rev. J. L. Levy of Philadelphia will lecture in the Temple Israel of Harlem this evening on the subject of "The Jewish Woman." The Sunday morning sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. Silverman.

—The annual meeting of the Consumers' League will be held in the Young Women's Christian Association Hall, 7 East Fifteenth Street, this morning. Charles G. Wilson and John Graham Brooks of Cambridge will be the speakers.

—Mr. Bernard O'Donnell, special instructor of music to the Brooklyn schools, will lecture at 4 o'clock P. M. Tuesday at Public School No. 5, Duffield and Johnson Street, Brooklyn, on "The Pitch Pipe and How to Use It."

"Haymarket" Proprietor Arrested.

Edwin B. Corey of 188 Third Avenue and Anton Demeter of 566 Seventh Avenue were held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday in Jefferson Market Police Court, for alleged violation of the excise law. Corey opened the notorious "Haymarket" resort on Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue Wednesday night, and, it is alleged, that after 1 o'clock yesterday morning a glass of beer without a "meal" as an accompaniment was served to Policeman Leazenbee, who was in citizen's clothes, by Demeter. Corey secured bail.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT SCORED.

BAPTIST CLERGYMAN TAKES ISSUE WITH PLYMOUTH'S PASTOR.

"The Bible Was Here Even Before Plymouth Church, and It Will Be Here When Many Distinguished Persons Have Ceased to be a Memory."

The Brooklyn Baptist Social Union held its annual election of officers and banquet at the Clarendon Hotel in Brooklyn last evening. After the dinner addressed were made by several of the ministers present.

The sensation of the evening was an attack made upon the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott by the Rev. S. Gifford Nelson, pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Nelson made a long address, and referring to Dr. Abbott said:

"There has arisen a shop-like method of treating sacred subjects both in the pulpit and in conversation. The slangy preacher and the pulpit clown are Satan's most effective performers.

"More than twenty-five years ago we had a scripturally inspired notion of many things that are now the subjects of heated controversy. But in this short space of time the wisdom of ages has been eclipsed. A few men of remarkable powers have penetrated to the heart fo the universe, and have come back empty handed. They have lost faith in God, but not in themselves. Having to their own satisfaction made an end of Theism, it logically follows that they have made an end of the Bible. It was not expected, indeed, that the Church pulpit would have furnished them aid and comfort and assistance in the latter task.

"But if the age of miracles is past, the age of marvels has but begun. Hence we have the unexampled spectacle of a Congregational minister of this city engaged in the task of Joachim of old ripping up the Scriptures with a critical penknife and flinging them piecemeal into the waste basket of agnosticism. He has done to Moses, if we believe him, more than Pharaoh and all his hosts were able to accomplish. The Pentateuch is a collection of literary bric-à-brac, and it may be a question, indeed, whether there was a Moses. The Books of the Kings and Chronicles are half history and half legend; Ruth is a pastoral ideal, Esther is a Court drama, Job is a Chaldean fiction, and we can't save the whale even by calling it a big fish. Isaiah has been split in two; tradition says that Menasseh sawed him in two, but tradition is not reliable, and so our distinguished preacher has made a clean job of it. As far as I can see there are but a few minor prophets left, and there is small chance for them when Dr. Abbott gets after them.

"But the Bible has been in the world for a great while. It was here even before Plymouth Church, and it will be here when many distinguished persons shall have ceased to be a memory."

The election of officers resulted in the following being chosen: President—Henry E. Drake; First Vice President—H. C. Litchfield; Second Vice President—Fred V. Dare; Secretary—W. R. Dorman; Treasurer—Henry E. Drake; Directors—E. J. Stalker, Alfred Tilley, G. A. Allen, the Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, George B. Forrester, Frank Harvey, Frank H. Field, Henry E. Wheeler, and G. P. Germoud.

SHERIFF'S JURY DINNER.

Third Panel Hears Words of Wisdom from Mr. Tamsen.

The third panel Sheriff's jury held its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. Covers were laid for 200, and the guests included some of the best-known men in the business and social world of the city.

Josiah C. Reiff, foreman of the jury, introduced John S. Wise, who was to act as toastmaster, and Mr. Wise introduced Sheriff Tamsen as the first speaker.

Mr. Tamsen, after his health had been drunk to the musical accompaniment "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," said, among other things:

"To be Sheriff of this county means to be a good fighter. He will always have plenty of trouble on hand, but there may be this difference, he may not be advertised quite as extensively as I have been. But there are others.

"There is Senator Lexow. He has his troubles to prove that the Sugar Trust is all taffy and dividends and not organized by philanthropists who are public-spirited citizens, actuated by unselfish and patriotic motives in holding up foreign competition with an inferior quality of goods.

"There is our worthy Mayor, who has trouble in his efforts to convince his German and Irish American constituents that his views respecting a liberal excise law are best represented by a Li Hung Chang tea party.

"There are my Republican friends who undertook the Greater New York business and are now hesitating, not knowing how the cat is going to jump—whether it may not turn out to be a big elephant for them.

"There is, at least, the Sheriff, whose present dilemma is to find a proper toast. It is a wise provision at the Sheriff's jury dinners, and one that prevents a great deal of embarrassment, when after a dinner so replete with gastronomic delights and sparkling vintages, you have your own selection of the topic you wish to speak about, instead of being limited to a toast, as for instance, 'Women'—'To the Ladies,'—when you have been a bachelor all your life, and when you are not familiar with the subtle phrasing expressive of the loveliness and soul-inspiring attributes of the fair sex—or when a man, who has no warlike inclinations and has been a peaceable citizen all his life, is requested to respond to the toast, 'Our Army and Navy'; or if, for instance, the Sheriff were called upon to speak of 'The Freedom of the Press.'"

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and District Attorney Olcott also spoke.

National Lead Company's Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the National Lead Company yesterday the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock was declared. Directors of the class of 1900 elected are A. P. Thompson, R. R. Colgate, J. L. McBirney, and J. A. Stevens. Charles F. Wells was elected a Director, class of 1899, to succeed the late J. H. McKelvey. The representation at the meeting was 194,102 out of 300,000 shares of stock. The annual report, already published, was confirmed. A resolution offered by F. W. Leggett, once purchasing agent of the company, that a committee of three stockholders investigate the expenses and administration of the company, was lost, his vote in affirmative against 19 nays.

Traction Company Appears.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the Metropolitan Traction Company, appeared before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday and withdrew a plea of not guilty which was entered for the company some days ago when called upon to answer to an indictment for maintaining a public nuisance at Broadway and Fourteenth Street. Mr. Nicoll asked and obtained six days in which to enter a demurrer or a motion to quash the indictment. With the consent of the District Attorney, Mr. Nicoll also obtained leave to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury without giving the usual eight days' notice.

Against a Proposed Ferry.

The Maritime Exchange Committee on Water Front met yesterday and decided to protest against the granting of a franchise for a ferry to Brooklyn from Market Street. The members contend that piers for shipping are more needed by New York, with its limited water front, for commercial purposes than a new ferry for passengers. Moreover, for lack of wharves, it was declared, vessels are driven from New York to Brooklyn, New Jersey, Staten Island, and elsewhere for loading and unloading facilities. The committee will represent to the authorities that the establishment of the new ferry would be against the public interest.

Beggar Assaulted Frederick Linsman

Frederick Linsman of 77 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, refused to give alms to a drunken man at the New York entrance to the bridge at 9 o'clock last night, and was assaulted by the man. A policeman interfered and arrested the beggar, who gave his name as James Cosgrove of 516 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mary Elizabeth Field.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Field died yesterday in Rome. She was born in New York and passed the early years of her life in this city. Her father was Dr. John M. Bradhurst, whose mansion, called Pinehurst, stood, until within a few years, at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue. In this house Miss Bradhurst lived until her marriage, about 1845, with Hickson W. Field, (second,) the son of a well-known commission merchant—Hickson W. Field—who, when he died, was the oldest member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Ten years after the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Field went abroad to France and ultimately bought a palace in Rome, and it was there that Mrs. Field died. They had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married, in 1870, the head of the second branch of a powerful Neapolitan family—the Prince of Brancaccio. After her husband's death, which occurred about five years ago, Mrs. Field lived quietly at Rome.

Her daughter, who survives her, also lives at Rome in the palace of her husband's family, 82 Via Giovanni Lanza. She is a Lady in Waiting of the Queen of Italy.

Mrs. Field leaves three grandchildren, Carlo Hickson Maria Salvatore, Maria Eleanora Vittoria Felice Candida Elizabeth, who was married in April, 1895, to Prince Francesco d'Arsole, of the house of Massimo, and Marcantino Gerardo Giulio Marino Maria Bacolo Cesare Bufilo.

In this country Mrs. Field leaves numerous relatives and connections. Mrs. John Jay, the widow of John Jay, who lives in New York, was her husband's sister. Other relatives are the children of Mrs. Field's brother, Samuel Bradhurst. Of his daughters, two married into the Field family, and live in New York; one, Mrs. Augustus Field, at 14 West Thirty-sixth Street; the other, Mrs. William H. Field, at 923 Madison Avenue.

Gen. John Cleveland Robinson.

Gen. John Cleveland Robinson died yesterday at his home, in Binghamton, aged about eighty years, having been born in the city where he died April 10, 1817. He was a soldier of the Mexican war and the War of the Rebellion, Lieutenant Governor of New York while John A. Dix was Governor, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1877 and 1878, and President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in 1887-8. He was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1835, and afterward studied law. He entered the army as Second Lieutenant in 1839. He was ordered to the Rio Grande, and won his promotion to First Lieutenant at Monterey. He served in several Indian outbreaks in Arizona, Texas, and Florida.

When the civil war began he was commandant of a hundred men at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. Threatened by the Confederates, he made them believe that a steamer which had put into port with coal had brought him reinforcements. As a part of his ruse he pitched all the tents he had. The result was that the Confederates left him alone.

He got his first brigade at Newport News in May, 1862, and soon after had a brigade under Heintzelman in the Army of the Potomac. He distinguished himself in many battles. He was wounded at Richmond, and lost a leg at Spotsylvania, where he led a magnificent charge.

He was relieved from active duty and retired May 6, 1869, with the full rank of Major General. He had lived lately in retirement in Binghamton. His last years were passed in blindness, the indirect result of injury in battle.

Rear Admiral Edmund C. Colhoun.

Rear Admiral Edmund C. Colhoun, whose death Wednesday in Washington was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, served through both the Mexican War and the civil war with distinction. He was born May 6, 1821, and entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of eighteen. At the age of thirty-two he was a master. He resigned from the service in June, 1853, but in September, 1861, re-enlisted as an Acting Lieutenant.

His first command was the little steamer Hunchback, with three nine-inch guns and a one-hundred-pounder, with which he joined in the expedition to Roanoke Island, helped to capture New Berne and participated in the engagements on the Blackwater in 1862. During the heavy work about Forts Sumter, Wagner, and Beauregard in 1863, he commanded the monitor Weehawken, with the rank of commander. In 1864-5 he commanded the Saugus, in which monitor he was engaged with Howlett's Battery upon the James River, and subsequently in the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

After the war he duly rose in his profession, becoming Commodore in 1876. In 1879 and 1880 he was commandant at Mare Island Navy Yard in California, and subsequently Inspector of Vessels in the same State. In 1882 he attained the rank of Rear Admiral and was retired.

Admiral Colhoun left a wife and four children. His death was very sudden.

Dr. Saturnino M. Jiminez.

Dr. Saturnino M. Jiménez died at his home, 16 West Eighty-fourth Street, Wednesday, of pneumonia. He was born in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1851. His father was Antonio Jiménez, an extensive planter, who became impoverished through the ten years' war. Dr. Jiménez was educated in Havana and came to this city in 1871 and entered the mercantile house of Cobado & Son.

He tired of mercantile life in a few years and entered Jefferson College, Philadelphia, to study medicine. He was graduated in 1878 with high honors and went to Paris, where he practiced in hospitals for over a year. Returning to this country, he became a resident physician in Blockly Hospital, Philadelphia, and afterward in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He came to this city in 1882 to take charge of the practice of Dr. Juan Cisnéros, who retired and went to Europe that year.

Dr. Jiménez leaves a wife and two children. The funeral services will be held at his late home at 8 o'clock this evening. The body will be taken to Philadelphia for burial.

Miss Maria Messenger.

Miss Maria Messenger died Wednesday at The Orchards, Chappaqua, Westchester County, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She was born at Great Neck, L. I., which place was her home, her death having occurred while on a visit to The Orchards. The place where she died is part of the property on which Horace Greeley at one time lived.

Miss Messenger was the youngest daughter of the late John Messenger, and was the last of the older members of the family, surviving by a short time only her brother, Thomas Messenger, former President of the Brooklyn Bank. She was closely connected with the work of the Episcopal Church, especially St. Ann's, in Brooklyn, and All Saints', at Great Neck, having become a member of the first-named church fifty years ago. She was also prominently identified with charitable work.

The funeral services will take place at 11:30 A. M. to-morrow in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, and the burial will be in All Saints' Churchyard, Great Neck, L. I.

Annie Louise Bischoff.

Mrs. Annie Louise Bischoff, wife of Henry Bischoff, Jr., Judge of the Supreme Court, died yesterday afternoon of cerebral hemorrhage, in her home, 19 West Ninety-sixth Street, after one week's illness. She was the daughter of Frederich Moshier of Seymour, Conn., who died some years ago, and was forty years of age. She leaves one child, Mrs. Meng. The interment will be in the Bischoff family vault, in Woodlawn Cemetery, and will probably take place, with the funeral services, next Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Van De Water of St. Andrew's Church will officiate.

John I. Baker.

John I. Baker died Wednesday at his home in Beverly, Mass. He was an anti-slavery leader, was twice Prohibition candidate for Governor of his State, and represented his native town in the Massachusetts General Court during seventeen sessions.

In 1854 he was a member of the committee that organized the Republican Party in Massachusetts. In 1860 he was appointed a member of Gov. Banks's Council, and he was reappointed in 1861 by Gov. Andrew. From 1863 until 1884 Mr. Baker was a member of the Legislature of his State almost continuously. After he retired from legislative work he was appointed by Gov. Butler a member of the Harbor and Land Commission. This office he held until the month of his death.

Obituary Notes.

—Thomas Raymond, owner of the famous trotter Klamath, died Wednesday at Los Angeles, Cal.

—John O. Matthews of Reading, Penn., founder of the Ancient Order of the Knights of the Mystic Chain, died yesterday. He was born in Maryland and was seventy-nine years old.

—Miss Calista Doty, one of three sisters who came to this city from Rochester fifty-five years ago, died Wednesday at her home, 52 East Fifty-fourth Street, of bronchitis, after an illness of two weeks. The three sisters, none of whom was married, carried on a dressmaking establishment at their home for many years. The eldest died last July. The surviving one is Harriet Doty.

—Charles D. Bruyn, the President of the National Ulster County Bank of Kingston, died yesterday, sixty-two years old. For months past he had been a hopeless paretic. He was born in Shawangunk, N. Y. He struggled through his boyhood life with great hardship. From the time he attained his majority until his death he was in the banking business. He became President of the National Ulster County Bank in 1873. He leaves a wife and five children.

—Ex-Judge Samuel Woods died Wednesday at his home in Philippi, West Va. He was Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of his State from 1880 to 1890. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1822, and was taken to Meadville, Penn., when a baby. In 1842 he was graduated from Allegheny College and removed to Morgantown, West Va. He was a member of the Virginia convention in 1860 which passed the ordinance of secession. He also was a member of the West Virginia constitutional convention of 1872 which framed the present Constitution of that State.

—The Rev. James H. Cooley, a retired Methodist minister, died Wednesday, in Montclair, N. J., aged seventy-three. He studied for the ministry and became a member of the Southern New England Conference. In 1849 he went to California when the gold fever broke out, but he devoted most of his time to education. He taught in the first public school opened in San Francisco, and also in a school for Spanish in the same city. Returning East at the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Connecticut Volunteers and went to the front. He took up preaching again at the close of the hostilities, but retired in 1869, owing to ill health. For a time he was one of the teachers in the Five Points Industrial School, New York City. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

HE STRUCK LIEUT. O'BRIEN.

Capt. Romeyn of the Fifth Artillery Delivers a Blow in the Course of Dress Parade.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—The officers and men of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, stationed at Fort McPherson, are excited over an incident which to-day disturbed the military discipline of the barracks.

The regiment was drawn up in dress parade under the inspection of Lieut. Col. Russell, commanding the post. As Company G, commanded by Capt. Henry Romeyn, was passing the stand in review, Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien stepped from his place in Company A and whispered something to the Captain.

Immediately Capt. Romeyn stepped from his company and delivered a stunning blow on O'Brien's left jaw, throwing him to the ground, amid the cheers of his men. Only the quick action of Col. Russell prevented a disgraceful melée, in which the companies, as well as their officers, would have been engaged.

Capt. Romeyn has been thirty years in the service, and is a personal friend of Gen. Miles. Lieut. O'Brien is the officer who was selected to watch the military evolutions in the China-Japanese war. All the parties refu

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
27 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ISSUED UPON THE SURRENDER OF CERTIFICATES OF THE
Chicago Gas Company:

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ % on the above-mentioned CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on or after February 25th, 1897. The transfer books of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY certificates will be suspended between February 20th and February 27th.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
} Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

New York, February 8, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 20, 1895, will be held at No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 100 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.

Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1897.

To the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Ohio Southern Railway Company

The Committee has received a large majority of the bonds. Holders who have not already deposited are notified that no further bonds will be received except upon the payment of a penalty of $10.00 per bond.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
THOMAS DENNY,
} Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and feverish.

Not much more than 100,000 shares of stock were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, about half of the total being trust "securities." Only about half a dozen stocks changed as much as a whole point, and they were divided between advances and declines.

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Nobody in Wall Street is any longer paying much attention to Mr. Lexow's hippodrome. When the investigation started there were a few people who really believed that the inquiry was undertaken in good faith and that some substantial results might follow. It would be hard now to find trace anywhere of that original cheerful anticipation. Senator Lexow's explicit promise to find out whether or not the Sugar Trust has outstanding an unreported issue of $10,000,000 of bonds is one of several disappointments which are held to sustain the old-time theory that the white man is very uncertain.

***

Next to the industrials the coal stocks were most conspicuous. A further break at Philadelphia in Lehigh Valley securities, and the continued tendency downward of Hocking Valley stocks and bonds seem to have occasioned nervousness among holders of stocks in both bituminous and anthracite properties. Delaware and Hudson was not changed by the day's transactions, but Jersey Central dropped a couple of points, and at the close of the day had a net loss of 1 per cent., over 5,000 shares of stock being traded in—more than has been quoted on any day for a long time.

***

The Gould stocks continue heavy. Western Union was apparently under manipulation in a quiet way, while Missouri Pacific was weaker, staying below 20. In Manhattan, transactions were larger than any stock traded in except Sugar, the net change for the day being a fractional loss, the lowest price being a whole point below the highest. Mr. Russell Sage's position touching Manhattan's dividend is explained elsewhere on this page.

***

General Electric's manipulators tried to give it something of a boost at the opening, but they showed little disposition to make their trading effective, less than 1,000 shares being their total transactions during the day, and a small net loss was scored. Talk about equipping Manhattan elevated with electric power was counted upon by General Electric's stock market backers to lend its quotation strength, but as a matter of fact the system of power which is now most in favor among Manhattan's managers is not the General Electric system. Controlling Directors are understood to favor the Westinghouse system.

***

London is doing little in our market. Cables from the other side yesterday were still talking of possible international complications attending the Cretan trouble.

***

Government bonds were unchanged. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 122⅝; $14,000 do, coupon, at 122½, and $100,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅜@111⅝.

***

In State bonds, $2,000 Alabama, Class B, sold at 105.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Del., Lack. & West.	¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	2
Brooklyn R. T.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

STOCKS DECLINED.

At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Iowa Central	½
Chi., R. & Q.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	N. J. Central	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	P. & R. 1st pf., W.I.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1¼	P. & R. 2d pf., W.I.	⅞
Consolidated Gas	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Ill. Steel Co.	1⅜	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Division.	1¼	K. City & Pac. 1st.	3
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con.	1¼	Manhattan con. 4s.	1
		Ore. S. L. 6s, t. r.	2

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	3	P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	2
Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	8	Rock Island deb. 5s.	1
Lehigh & N. Y. 1st.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B	1
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	1⅝		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $90,803,208; balances, $5,857,014; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $784,950.

Money on call in London 1½ per cent. Discount rates in open market, 1 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills. Foreign exchange firmer. Posted rates, unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.83 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.84@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

***

There was no call money loaned on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 2 per cent. The highest was 1¾ per cent. According to the banks, they are still holding to their 2 per cent. rate. The natural conclusion is that the banks loaned no money on call yesterday. It now remains to be seen whether the bank combination will continue when there is no business for its members in the call department.

There was a somewhat better demand for time money yesterday, but at the first sign of improvement in that department offerings were increased largely. The better demand is attributed to the appearance of several Wall Street houses as borrowers, probably in anticipation of continued activity in the stock market.

An increase in the supply of mercantile paper was also reported. Brokers in that department say that there is a better assortment of names than formerly, and that there are indications of industrial concerns coming into the market within the next fortnight.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 95½. Declined—Illinois Central, 1, to 94½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50⅝; St. Paul, ⅜, to 77⅝; Erie, ¼, to 14⅝; Reading, ¼, to 12⅝ and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 56 and Erie first preferred at 35. British consols declined ¼, to 111 13-16 for money, and 3-16, to 111 15-16 for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £779,603 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which a week ago was 53.42 per cent., now stands at 53.76 per cent., compared with a decline from 63.40 per cent. to 63.28 per cent. in the corresponding period last year. The Bank of England ratae of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 22,180,000 marks. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 37½c, and exchange on London at 25f 19c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 4,560,000f gold, and an increase of 2,008,000f silver.

***

The quiet situation in Southeastern Europe, and the uncertainty as to future developments there kept the London market at a standstill yesterday. It was the same on all the European bourses. It is quite evident that the immediate future of the foreign stock markets will depend entirely on the development in the Cretan matter. Until those complications are out of the way they must be the predominating influences.

New York houses which are kept closely informed as to speculative movements abroad through their London connections do not expect to see any pronounced activity in American stocks in London for some time. They point out that no pronounced movement one way or the other can be looked for while the financial situation there is dependent on the turn taken by Europe's diplomatic discussion. They expect to see the American list act in sympathy with the rest of the market abroad, but say that speculation in them will necessarily be small. European stocks will naturally be given the bulk of attention.

BEARISH FOR THE MOMENT.

Mr. Lathrop R. Bacon of the Stock Exchange house of Bacon, McKinley & Sherman said yesterday, to a NEW YORK TIMES's representative, in discussing the market outlook:

"For the immediate future, I do not see anything to give us higher prices in the stock market, or even bring about an increase in activity. There are numerous discouraging factors. For the moment there seems to be a preponderance of bearish influences—influences that are not powerful enough to make people sell stocks, but which will keep away buyers.

"The repeated attacks being made against capital all over the country make up one extremely bad feature of the situation. There can be but one result from them—timidity and fear among moneyed men. And as long as capital is attacked, it will hide itself away and poverty for the workingman will result. It is impossible to have industrial prosperity if capital lends no assistance. And we can expect none of that assistance until these efforts to legislate against wealth are stopped.

"Furthermore, we must have prosperity for the farmer before there will be much of an improvement. And from present indications it looks very much as though the farmer is not going to see very much prosperity for some time to come. His products have lately declined in value, and, altogether, the future prospects do not appear to be any brighter for him than for any one else.

"We also have extremely bad conditions prevailing in the anthracite coal trade. In my opinion, there is a dismal outlook for the roads depending on the carrying and selling of hard coal for their income. The companies have piled up millions of tons of coal for which there is apparently no demand. And in the face of a generally bad situation, they are straining every nerve to keep up prices. I doubt if they can do so much longer. The anthracite coal trade is in a very bad way. The soft coal companies are cutting into it, and I do not see how the hard coal roads can fail to show decreased earnings for some time to come. The stocks of these companies seem to be closely held, and so far their holders have not shown much of a disposition to sell. But, with bad conditions continuing and the roads showing poor earnings, we may see considerable activity in the coalers.

"There are numerous other bad features in the situation. Business so far has shown but little improvement, and people are getting discouraged. So that for some time to come I do not see much chance for betterment here in Wall Street.

"On the other hand, however, there is a general confidence in the future. People believe that the tide must turn. After Mr. McKinley is inaugurated and Congress is called together and we know from the new President's message the attitude of the Administration on many questions as to which we are now at sea, the business community will know better where it stands and how to make plans for the future. Underlying conditions—the conditions which must eventually have their influence—are favorable. For the future I am decidedly hopeful; but for the present I feel somewhat skeptical.

"As to the market itself, there is very little doing one way or the other. There is no disposition on the part of the public, that I can see, to sell stocks. The people who have held on through all the depression we have had are holding on still. They are confident and they appear indifferent to the immediate situation. Neither is there any disposition to buy. There is nothing to bring an outsider into the market. And I believe that until we are well into the Spring we will have the same conditions existing. It will be a market entirely professional—a market for scalpers—and its support will be small."

WHERE MR. SAGE STANDS.

Wall Street still insists upon devoting a good deal of time to discussing just where Mr. Russell Sage stands regarding the dividend policy of the Manhattan Company. Mr. Sage declines to be very communicative. He is not silent, but he fails to be explicit. He is outspoken in his declaration, however, that in times like these no company ought to be permitted to pay dividends that it does not earn. In all of his business life, he says, there has never been a period with so pressing a need for conservatism.

Mr. Sage refuses to permit Wall Street speculators to put him in the position of being a bear upon stocks in which he is largely interested, but he does not hesitate to say that what some elements in the Street declare to be bearishness is very different. If the Manhattan dividend is reduced to the point which current earnings justify, the reduction will be "wholly regardless of what may or what may not be stock market interests." Mr. Sage still believes that before long the country will have business activity and large prosperity, but that meantime individuals and corporations alike should keep near shore.

ANOTHER SUGAR MAGNATE.

Mr. J. Edward Addicks is coming before the Wall Street public in a new guise. Now he is to be a sugar refiner. His friends say that he has organized a syndicate, with some millions of dollars in hand. They talk about making 50 per cent. dividends on their investment. Mr. Addicks is to toy with the Sugar Trust. Over in Boston for two or three years he dallied with the Standard Oil Trust. His recollections of that lively time are accentuated by scars all over his bank accounts. Mr. Addicks as a sugar refiner will hardly scare Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles much more than Mr. Lexow has been a scarecrow to them.

PREPARING FOR ACTIVITY.

For the first time this year reports are coming from Chicago of a better feeling among Western railroad men as to the business outlook. The Granger managers have been an exceedingly blue lot for a long time. It begins to look, however, as if they were inclined now to take the view expressed a couple of days ago by one of the chief officers of the Chicago and Alton system, who said:

"It is all very well to talk about the American business public waiting for something to turn up—something to be accomplished—before going ahead in normal business ways. As a matter of fact, the real business men throughout the country are all showing confidence by paying closer attention to business developments than for a long while.

"The whole country is ready to join in industrial activity. Evidences of this are on every side. No business man is waiting or delaying for any reason other than to husband strength for the rushing times which clear-sighted men see close ahead of us."

A PHILADELPHIA VIEW.

The weakness in Lehigh Valley stock in Philadelphia has for some time been attracting the attention of Wall Street, and the breaks of the past two days have made the stock extraordinarily conspicuous. Lehigh Valley is somewhat of a mystery here in New York, the stock not being traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, and few Wall Street men are sufficiently in touch with the affairs of the company to know much of the reasons for the recent weakness in its securities.

For these reasons, the following from the financial review in The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday will be interesting. It may be taken as authoritative, and, coming from so conservative a source, as unprejudiced. The Ledger says:

"The decline in Lehigh Valley shares attracted the chief attention. Nothing could be ascertained to explain it, excepting the constant offerings of stock for sale, with evident pressure to sell in the afternoon. The Lehigh Valley officials decline to discuss the matter beyond the announcement that they can give no explanation of the decline, and that there is nothing wrong with the property or its business and they know of no reason for the downward movement.

"As the Lehigh Valley paid its last dividend in 1893, when it divided 1½ per cent., and has made no dividend for six fiscal years, the theory is advanced in the Street that various holders are getting tired, and that this is the motive for the offerings of stock, which, under the circumstances, there being few purchasers among the investment class, the speculative demand is not sufficient to absorb.

"The company is said to be in no need of money, and, while some of the stock of the Packer estate is pledged for loans, there has been no disposition to interfere with those loans, the Trustees of the estate yesterday providing ample additional collateral to fully protect the loans. There is a moderate amount of interest due by the company on bonded debt on March 1, less than $300,000, which is said to be provided.

"The Lehigh Valley floating debt is comparatively small and is represented by coal sold and coal accounts receivable, besides being protected by collaterals, while its coal business is said to be improving."

WALL STREET TALK.

What few bulls are left in Hocking Valley are trying to offset the bearish talk by intimating that Mr. J. P. Morgan may come to the company's assistance, and that the March interest payments will thus avoid being defaulted on.

***

Lehigh Valley sold yesterday in Philadelphia at 20½—equivalent to 40¼ in New York. The talk of a receivership for the company continues, and its officers are devoting all their time to making denials.

***

There is much talk on the Street regarding the bad conditions prevailing in the coal trade, and the free and easy gossip about Lehigh Valley is taken as an indication of further unfavorable developments.

***

The bull points on Spirits are many. It is said that insiders are buying the stock for voting purposes. Improved trade conditions and a settlement of the differences between the large distillers are also talked of.

***

Tobacco is again showing evidences of that hysterical manipulation which has made the stock speculatively conspicuous in the past.

***

Illinois Steel continues to show a lamentable weakness. Two hundred shares were traded in yesterday, and the stock dropped 1⅜ points.

***

Messrs. Elkins and Widener having gone into the directory of Mr. Yerkes's Chicago street railway companies, there are rumors that they are called upon by the latter to arrange it so that his electric manipulating company (Siemens-Halske) shall get the contract for equipping the New York lines of the Metropolitan Traction Company. This gossip comes as somewhat of a surprise, inasmuch as the public has already been given to understand that these contracts had been fully awarded to the General Electric Company. Aren't those contracts binding?

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d.	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad.	173	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 6s.	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s.	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	72½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st.	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River.	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	57	63
Kings County Traction.	41½	43
Ninth Avenue Railroad.	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock.	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s.	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad.	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock.	57	58
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock.	59	61
Union Ferry stock.	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s.	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock.	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock.	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st.	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock.	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas.	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey.	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	101	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	203	205
Grand Rapids Gas stock.	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st.	89½	90¼
Mutual Gas Co. of New York.	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	45½	46½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	76	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.	104½	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols.	95¾	95¾
St. Paul Gas bonds.	78	80
Standard Gas, New York.	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York.	105½	108
Standard Gas 1st, New York.	110	114
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee.	89	90

Industrials.

American Bank Note.	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	30	30½
Barney & Smith common.	9	12
Celluloid Company stock.	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock.	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	101	103
Michigan Peninsular Car.	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds.	88	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17½
New York Biscuit Company 6s.	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n).	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
*Pratt & Whitney pf.	59	61
*Standard Oil Trust	271	273
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st.	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company.	157	158½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit.	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock.	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock.	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s.	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock.	12	17
Madison Square Garden 2d.	69	71½
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s.	48½	49½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	124	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock.	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company.	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	96½	98½
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock.	15⅞	16⅝
Trow Directory pf.	32½	35
*Ex dividend.		

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The trading was quiet, but the undertone was fairly steady, and bullishness on Montana reasserted itself with a bid of one-quarter of 1 per cent. to call 1,000 shares at 112 next week. Price gained ⅜, to 111, to-day, but in the final dealings fell back to 110⅝, Butte yielding ¼, to 13¼, while other copper shares presented no changes of importance. A rise of 2, to 219, in Bell Telephone was a feature; indeed, the higher priced investment shares generally were in good demand. New Haven and Hartford was up 3½, at 175, later selling at 174. There was little in the trading otherwise to call for notice. Closing bid and asked:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison, (full installment paid).	14	14⅜
Atchison, new.	11¾	12⅛
Atchison pf.	22⅝	23
Boston & Albany.	209¾	210
Boston & Lowell.	209½	210
Boston & Maine.	160	162
Boston & Maine pf.	151½	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	73⅞	74⅛
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards.	102½	103¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	106	107
Fitchburg pf.	..	92
Mexican Central.	8½	9
New England pf.	..	60
New York, New Haven & Hartford.	173	175
Old Colony.	177	177½
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	15	16
Union Pacific.	7 7	7¼
Wisconsin Central.	2	..

BONDS.

Atchison 4s, new.	..	81
Atchison adjustment 4s.	46¾	..
Boston United Gas 1st 5s.	..	85
Boston United Gas 2d 5s.	..	70
B. & M. R. ex. 6s.	116¾	..
B. & M. R. non-ex. 6s.	107	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s.	104½	..
C., B. & N. 2d 6s.	99	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 5s.	99	109¾
Chicago & North Michigan 5s.	39½	..
Chicago & W. Michigan 5s.	45½	..
Current River 1st 6s.	50	..
Detroit, Lans. & Northern 7s.	50	..
Dominion Coal 1st 6s.	95	..
Eastern 1st 6s.	119	..
Illinois Steel deb. 5s, 1913.	67	70
Kansas City, Clinton & Spr. 5s.	50	80
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf 7s.	107	..
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & M. 6s.	..	80
Kansas City, Mem. & Birm. 4s.	65	68
Kansas City, Mem. & B. inc. 5s.	18	..
K. C. & M. R. & Bridge 5s.	..	99
Kansas City, St. Joe & C. B. 7s.	118	..
Little Rock & Ft. Smith 7s.	80	..
Louis., Evans & St. Louis 1st 6s.	100	..
Marq., Ho. & Onton 6s.	107	..
Mexican Central con. 4s.	67	67¾
Mexican Central 2d con. inc. 3s.	..	8½
Mexican Central 1st con. inc. 3s.	17¼	18¾
New York & New Eng. 6s, ex. coup.	119½	..
New York & New Eng. 6s, ex. coup.	113	113½
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 6s.	..	83
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s.	38¼	39
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s.	6	..

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna (quicksilver)	3¾	4
Allouez	..	1
Atlantic	21½	22½
Boston & Montana.	110¼	113⅝
Butte & Boston.	13⅛	13⅝
Calumet & Hecla.	352	357
Centennial	6¼	6½
Franklin	..	11½
Gold Coin Mines.	3⅝	3¾
Humboldt	30	60
Kearsarge	17¼	17⅜
Napa (quicksilver)	..	6¾
National	..	60
Osceola	82½	83
Pioneer (gold)	5	..
Quincy	115	116
Quincy scrip, 3d inst. pd.	..	107
Santa Ysabel (gold).	13¾	14
Tamarack	117½	118½
Tamarack, Junior	17¾	18½
Tecumseh	2¾	3
Washington	..	7½
Wolverine	9¾	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Bell Telephone.	219	..
Dominion Coal	8½	9
Dominion Coal pf.	80	83
Eastman Car Heater.	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating.	150	155
Erie Telephone	64½	65
General Electric	34½	34¾
General Electric pf.	73¾	75
Illinois Steel	33	33½
Lamson Consolidated Store Service.	22½	23
Mexican Telephone	70	..
New England Telephone.	..	102
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½
Pullman's Palace Car.	155½	155¾
Street Railway & Ill. Prop.	..	30
U. S. Oil	17½	17⅝
U. S. Rubber.	20	20½
U. S. Rubber pf.	71	72
Westinghouse Electric	24¼	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

American Sugar Refining.	113⅞	114
American Sugar Refining pf.	102¼	103¾
Bay State Gas.	5¼	..
Fort Wayne Electric.	½	1
Fort Wayne Trust (A).	2	3½
Merced Gold Mining.	8¼	9¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining.	17¼	17¾
Thomson-Houston Trust (C).	3	..
Thomson-Houston Trust (D).	3½	4

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 18th day of February, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$135,888,415	
Gold bullion	48,641,226	
Total	$184,529,642	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,559,719	
Balance		$146,969,923
Standard silver dollars	$330,791,497	
Silver bullion	810,229	
Total	$381,601,726	
Net outstanding silver certificates	361,502,960	
Balance		20,098,766
Standard silver dollars of 1890	9,230,608	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	108,399,672	
Total	$117,620,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,620,280	
United States notes	84,146,266	
Net outstanding currency certificates	74,550,000	
Balance		9,596,266
Treasury notes of 1890	$33,208,155	
National bank notes	15,478,083	
Fractional silver coin	15,710,621	
Fractional currency	1,533	
Minor coin	1,237,454	
Deposits in National banks	16,571,759	
Bonds and interest paid	3,239,728	
Total	$85,447,156	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,227,483	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,750,056	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,533,701	
Post Office Department account	3,096,087	
Miscellaneous items	2,953,367	
Total	$46,561,596	
Balance		$8,885,559
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$215,550,515

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$384,414	$8,110,697	$87,209,253
Internal revenue.	469,087	7,350,073	96,103,655
Miscellaneous	14,586	1,045,265	15,017,725
Total	$868,088	$16,506,036	$198,330,633

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$147,000	$3,930,000	$62,370,958
War	450,000	2,343,000	33,687,620
Navy	42,000	1,664,000	22,341,068
Indians	8,000	742,000	7,932,396
Pensions	275,000	9,679,000	92,152,845
Interest		2,120,000	27,672,500
Total	$922,000	$20,478,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 18, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110½	113	100	American Express	111½	111⅝	111½	111½	+ ½
13⅞	14	8,060	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	14⅜	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
33	33¼	1,630	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	33	33⅜	33	33¼	+ ½
113¾	113⅞	26,866	American Sugar Refs.	113⅝	114⅛	113⅜	113¾	
102¼	102½	371	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	103	103⅛	102¾	102¾	- ¼
71⅞	72	8,910	American Tobacco	71¼	72¾	71	72	+ ¼
100½	104	110	Am. Tobacco pf	101	101	101	101	- 1
14⅛	14¼	230	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	12	70	At., T. & S. F., new	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
23⅞	23	1,284	At., T. & S. F. pf	23¼	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	- ⅛
21	21½	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
44½	45	100	Canada Southern	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅜
17	17⅛	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	- ⅛
73⅞	74	6,300	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74½	74⅝	73⅞	73⅞	- ⅜
76¼	77	1,060	Chicago Gas	76½	76⅝	76½	76½	+ ⅛
75⅞	75⅝	6,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝	- ⅜
104	104½	100	Chicago & Northw	104	104	104	104	
66	66¼	1,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	66⅜	66⅝	66	66	- ⅛
26½	27	200	C., C., C. & St. Louis	27	27	27	27	- ⅛
21	21¾	120	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21	21	21	- ⅛
..	90	11	Colorado F. & I. pf	75	75	75	75	- ¼
4½	5	3,770	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	4⅞	4¾	- ¼
149	150	410	Consolidated Gas Co.	150	150	150	150	- ¾
107¼	107⅜	1,903	Delaware & Hudson	107	107¼	106¾	107¼	
152½	153	100	Del., Lack. & West	153	153	153	153	+ ¾
40⅞	41½	10	Denver & R. G. pf	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
..	..	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	98	98	98	98	
14¼	14½	220	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	- ⅛
19	20	100	Erie 2d pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	- 1⅛
34¼	34⅞	305	General Electric	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	- ⅛
33	33½	200	Illinois Steel Co.	33½	33½	32⅞	32⅞	- 1⅛
6⅝	7	285	Iowa Central	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	- ⅛
22½	23*	600	Laclede Gas	23	23¼	23	23	- ¼
46	50	25	Long Island	48½	48½	48½	48½	
49	49⅛	1,420	Louisville & Nashville	49½	49½	49	49	- ⅜
87	87¼	10,675	Manhattan Con	87	88	86¾	87	- ⅛
89½	92	5	Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	- ½
13	13½	125	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13	13	13	- ¼
29½	29⅝	435	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	29	29½	29	29½	- ⅛
19⅝	20	4,145	Missouri Pacific	20	20	19¼	19⅞	- ¼
22½	22¾	100	National Lead Co	22½	22½	22½	22½	
89½	91¼	195	National Lead Co. pf	91	91	91	91	+ 2
97½	98	5,115	New Jersey Central	98⅝	98⅝	96¾	97⅝	- 1
92⅜	92¾	550	New York Central	92⅞	92⅞	92½	92½	- ⅛
173	175	80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	175	175	175	175	
11	12	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
9	9½	300	N. Y., Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	
24¾	25	1,000	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	25	25	24¼	24¾	- ⅛
16¾	17¼	100	Nor. & Western pf	17	17	17	17	+ ¼
4¼	4⅝	115	North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	
14¼	14⅝	550	Northern Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	- ¼
37⅞	38⅛	2,750	Northern Pacific pf	38	38⅛	37¾	37¾	- ¼
24½	25	100	Pacific Mail	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	- ¼
24⅜	24½	7,902	P. & R., all in. pd	24½	24½	23⅞	24⅜	- ⅛
48	50	200	P. & R. 1st pf., wh. iss.	48	48	48	48	- 1
29¾	30½	500	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	30¼	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	- ⅞
163	170	12	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	168	168	164	164	
5¼	5½	205	St. L. & San Fran.	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	- ⅛
14½	15¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	- ⅛
10	10½	120	St. L. Southw. pf.	10	10	10	10	- ⅛
48	48¼	100	St. Paul & Omaha	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	- ¼
15	16	250	Southern Pacific	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	- ⅛
9	9¼	200	Southern Railway	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	- ¼
27¾	28	218	Southern Railway pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	- ⅛
9¾	10¼	80	Standard R. & T.	9¾	10	9¾	10	
26½	27	820	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26⅞	27	26½	26½	- ⅛
9¼	9⅜	125	Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	- ¼
7⅜	7	810	Union Pacific	7	7	7	7	
35	40	14	United States Express	37	37	37	37	
8	8¼	400	United States Leather	8	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
56½	58	4,000	U. S. Leather pf	56	57	55⅞	56⅝	+ ¼
20¼	20⅝	800	United States Rubber	20⅜	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	- ⅛
70½	72½	115	U. S. Rubber pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1
98	101	6	Wells-Fargo Express	98½	98½	98½	98½	
81⅜	81¾	1,570	Western Union Tel.	82	82¼	81⅝	81⅞	+ ¼
1¼	1⅝	1,105	Wheeling & L. E.	1¾	1⅞	1½	1½	- ⅛
7	7¾	950	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	9½	9½	7½	7½	-2⅛
Sales		119,502						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
23,000..... 80½
6,000..... 80¾
12,000..... 81
2,000..... 80¾
6,000..... 80½
3,000..... 80¾
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
1,000..... 67
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
20,000..... 82½
5,000..... 82
4,000s3..... 82
15,000..... 82
Adjustment 4s
2,000..... 47
2,000..... 47½
13,000..... 47
Brooklyn Elev 1st
2,000..... 73¼
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
10,000..... 80½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
25,000..... 109
15,000..... 109¼
Canada So 1st Gtd
20,000..... 110½
Cent. Ga Ry Con 5s
5,000..... 91½
Centl of N J Gen 5s
10,000..... 117⅜
1,000..... 117½
5,000s20f..... 117½
1,000..... 117⅜
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
5,000..... 102
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000..... 110¼
1,000..... 110⅛
14,000..... 110¼
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
5,000..... 120½
Ches & O, R. & A. Div, 1st Cons 4s
16,000..... 100¼
7,000..... 100⅜
Chic, Burl & Quincy, Neb. Ext 4s
6,000..... 90¼
Chic & E Il Gen 5s
1,000..... 100
1,000..... 100¼
1,000..... 100⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000..... 111½
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s
9,000..... 141½
S F Deb 5s, 1933
1,000..... 112
Chic & N W S F 5s
2,000..... 109
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
11,000..... 103¼
5,000..... 103¼
21,000..... 103¾
3,000..... 103¾
Registered
10,000..... 102
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
1,000..... 98
C, St P, M & O Cons
1,000..... 129¾
Clev, C, Chic & St L, St L Div 4s
1,000..... 93
2,000..... 93½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s
5,000..... 69
10,000..... 65
10,000s5f..... 65
Col, H V & T G M 6s
5,000..... 53
13,000..... 50½
9,000..... 50
4,000..... 49½
12,000..... 50
Col & Ninth Av 1st
2,000..... 117¾
Consmers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
3,000..... 88½
Den & Rio Grande 1st
10,000..... 111½
Dul & Iron Range 1st
11,000..... 90½
East Tenn, Va & Ga. 5s
5,000..... 99½
Cons Gold 5s
1,000..... 108½
Edison Elec Il Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000..... 111¾
Edison Elec Il Co of N Y Con 5s
3,000..... 109½
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
3,000..... 65⅜
5,000..... 65½
Fort Worth & D C 1st
1,000..... 58½
1,000..... 58⅝
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
6,000..... 90¾
5,000..... 91
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
3,000..... 114½
Kans Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs
2,000..... 74¼
10,000..... 74
Kans City & Pac 1st
5,000..... 70
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000..... 93¾
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s
5,000..... 101
L, S & M So 1st Coup
1,000..... 111½
Lehigh & N Y 1st
5,000..... 92
Lehigh V Term 5s
1,000..... 110
1,000..... 108½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
5,000b3..... 117½
5,000..... 117½
15,000..... 117⅝
2,000..... 117½
Long Island Con 5s
6,000..... 114⅞
Louisv & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
5,000..... 80½
Louisville & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s
5,000 $..... 117
Lo, N A & Chic Cons, Trust Co Certfs
1,000..... 85
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
1,000..... 94
3,000..... 95
5,000..... 94
5,000..... 93½
4,000..... 94
Manhattan Ry Con Gld 4s
2,000..... 72½
North Pac 1st 6s
1,000..... 115
1,000..... 115½
North Pac 1st Reg
5,000s20f..... 115½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
22,000..... 55¼
1,000..... 55½
10,000..... 55⅜
500..... 55⅝
5,000..... 55⅝
Oreg Ry & Nav 4s
6,000..... 83⅜
2,500..... 83¼
Omaha & St L 1st, Trust Co Certfs
4,000..... 50½
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
43,000..... 88
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000..... 85
Oreg S L & U N Con, Trust Co Certfs
10,000..... 75¼
Oreg Short Line 6s
1,000..... 115½
1,000..... 116
2,000..... 116⅛
1,000..... 116
2,000..... 117
Trust Co Certfs
3,000..... 114
5,000..... 114½
1,000..... 114⅝
6,000..... 114⅞
27,000..... 115
3,000..... 115½
10,000..... 115¼
15,000..... 115
5,000..... 115¾
15,000..... 115¾
11,000..... 115⅝
9,000..... 115¾
5,000..... 116
7,000..... 116⅜
2,000..... 116
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000..... 74½
4,000..... 74¾
Peo & Pekin U'n 2d
5,000s3..... 77
Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc, Trust Co Certfs, All Inst'lm'ts Paid
20,000..... 43¾
5,000..... 43⅜
2d Pref Inc, Trust Co Certfs All Inst'lm'ts Paid
10,000..... 32
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s, Trust Co Certfs, Assented
2,000..... 81
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
10,000..... 99⅞
Rich & Danv Deb 5s, Stamped
15,000..... 101
10,000..... 100¾
2,000..... 100⅜
Richm'd & Danville 6s
1,000..... 122
20,000..... 121¾
Rio Grande Western 1st
4,000..... 72¾
St & San Fran 4s
4,000..... 65¾
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000..... 97½
St L & San Fr 2d, Class B
2,000..... 114
San A & Ar Pass 4s
5,000..... 58¼
45,000..... 58
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
12,000..... 85¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 89¼
Standard R & T 6s
3,000..... 72
1,000..... 71⅝
Standard R & T Inc
1,000..... 24½
Tex & N O Cons 5s
10,000..... 94½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000..... 89
3,000..... 88½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
17,000..... 21
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
5,000..... 98¼
2,000..... 98¼
Union Pac 6s, 1896
4,000..... 104½
Union Pacific 6s, 1898
1,000..... 105
Trust Co Certfs, Ex Matured Coup
6,000..... 104
Union Pac Gold 6s, Col Trust Notes
11,000..... 101½
Un Pac Ext S Fd 8s
4,000..... 92⅜
3,000..... 93½
Trust Co Certfs
10,000..... 93
U S Leather Co 6s
4,000..... 113½
Utah & Northern 7s
5,000..... 114
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000s20f..... 106⅞
Det & Chic Ext
3,000..... 92
W'n St Shore Gtd 4s
2,000..... 106⅞
2,000..... 107
Registered
1,000..... 105⅝
West'n U Col Tr 5s
1,000..... 106⅜
Total sales..... $1,312,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅜@65. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 474,066.64 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$337,042
Exports in the same period	254,671
Net imports	$82,371
Net imports, 1896	98,076
Net exports, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports, 1894	2,079,326
Net exports, 1893	20,082,810

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .2C. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Comstock sold at .05; 200 Ophir at .80, and 800 Union Consolidated at .35.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	215
American Ex	172	Mechanics'	186
Broadway	230	Mechan. & Traders'	130
Butchers & Drov.	125	Mercantile	165
Central National	150	Merchants'	137
Chase National	100	Merchants' Ex	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	154
City	500	National Union	105
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New York	280
Commerce	206½	New York County	350
Continental	130	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2000	Park	290
First National of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	160
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	155	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	815	State of New York	110
Imp. & Traders'	530	Third National	98
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	80
Leather Man'rs	173	United States Nat.	175
Lincoln National	250	West Side	275
Manhattan	210	Western National	114

Nine shares of Western National sold at 114, and six Corn Exchange at 290.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	122⅝	122¾
5s, r., 1904	113½	114
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..
Adams Express	148	151
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61
Am. Coal	108	119
Am. Cotton Oil	11⅛	12⅝
Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	53	55
Am. T. & C	85	90
Ann Arbor	9	10
Ann Arbor pf	24	26
Balt. & Ohio	15	15⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5
Bay State Gas	11	11⅝
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brooklyn U. Gas	89	92
Brunswick Co	⅜	⅛
Buff., R. & P.	17¼	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	65
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76
Canadian Pacific	54¼	55½
Central Pacific	11	11⅞
Chi. & Alton	162	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	45
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98
Chicago G. W.	4	5
C., M. & S. P. pf.	132¾	133½
C. & N. W. pf.	153	155
C., L. & W. pf.	46	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	163½	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1¼
C. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	¾	4
C., H. V. & T. pf.	12	25
Consol. Coal	33	..
Den. & R. G.	10½	11½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	..
D., S. S. & A.	3¼	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	9½
Ed. E. I. of N. Y.	104	105½
Erie 1st pf.	34	34¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64½	..
Ev. & T. H.	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., deb., A	..	50
G. B. & W., deb., B	4⅝	5
Harlem	292	..
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Central	91½	93
Iowa Cent. pf.	24½	26
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	12	13½
Keokuk & West.	32	40
L. E. & W.	16	17
L. E. & W. pf.	68½	70½
Lake Shore	154½	155¼
L. N. A. & C.	..	¼
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Met. Trac.	107	108
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	18¾	19¾
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46½	48
Minn. Iron	40	45
Mobile & Ohio	20½	22½
Morris & Essex	164	166½
Nat. Lin. Oil	13	14
National Starch	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	52½	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22
New Cent. Co.	5½	6¼
New England	..	87
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	70
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	23	26
N. Y. O. & W.	14⅝	15
Norfolk So.	60	70
Nor. & West., all in. pd.	11⅛	11⅞
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	10¼	11
Oregon R. & N.	14	24
Ore. R. & N. pf.	42	44
Penn. Coal	310	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2¼
Peo. & East	4	8
P., C., C. & St. L.	13	18½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	52
Pull. P. C. Co.	154½	156
Quicksilver	..	8
Rens. & Saratoga	178	186
R., W. & O.	117	118
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39	40
St. L. S. W.	3¾	4
St. P. & Duluth	18	21
St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
St. P., M. & M.	115	117
St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Sil. Bull. certfs.	64¾	65
Third Avenue	153	157
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	1⅞	2¼
Wabash	6¾	6½
Wabash pf.	15⅞	16
West. Union Beef	6½	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,322	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	13⅞
10	Am. S. Mfg. pf.	33	33	33	33
4,220	Chi., B. & Q.	74⅞	74⅞	73⅞	74
5,350	C., M. & St. P.	75½	75¾	75½	75⅝
800	Cent. of N. J.	97⅝	98½	96⅞	97¾
230	Del. & Hudson	106¾	107½	106¾	106¾
80	General Electric	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
410	Lehigh Valley	22½	22⅞	20⅝	20⅝
890	Louis. & Nash.	49¼	49⅝	49	49⅛
600	Manhattan	87	88⅛	86¾	87
1,400	Missouri Pacific	20	20	19¾	19¾
100	Nor. Pac. pf.	38	38	38	38
8,660	Phil. & Read.	24½	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛
20	Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½
20	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
20	Union Pacific	7	7	7	7
380	U.S. Leather pf.	56¼	57	55⅞	57
310	Western Union.	82⅜	82½	81¾	81⅞
41,576					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	A., T. & S.F.gen.	81⅞	82¼	81⅞	82¼
7,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	47	47¼	47	47¼
2,000	C.&O., R.&A.1st.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4,000	Nor.Pac. gen.	3s. 55½	55½	55½	55¼
2,000	Ont. & W. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	88½	88½	88½	88½
$24,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Lehigh Valley and Reading were the only active stocks in the local market to-day. Both were weak, the latter because of a decline in the former from 23¼ to 20⅛. Lehigh Valley bonds were also weak. The annuity 6s sold at 115, which is the lowest price on record. An effort was made early in the day to depress the consolidated mortgage 6s by offering lots "seller thirty" at 108⅛, but later 110 "regular way" was bid for this issue. The stock in the last few minutes of trading was bid up from 21½ to 22⅛ without any intervening sales, 100 shares changing hands at the latter figure. Total sales of the stock for the day was 5,174 shares. The selling was mixed, as much short as long stock changing hands. But the buying was of a better character than has been recently witnessed. It was for insiders and by people who have become convinced that no serious trouble confronts the company. The belief is also general that the selling is based on the desire of "some one" to shake out the Packer estate stock for the purpose of controlling the property. The names heard in this connection are J. P. Morgan and John Wanamaker. Nothing confirmatory has been learned, however, nor is it believed the flurry in the stock is yet over, notwithstanding the large short interest which is believed to exist.

John R. Fanshawe, the Secretary of the Lehigh Valley, makes this official statement concerning the affairs of the company:

"The decline in Lehigh Valley stock is the result of an unjustifiable bear raid. The condition of the company has in nowise changed from what it has been for the last year or so. We have met every obligation that has matured, and are prepared to meet all those maturing. There is not the slightest foundation for the report of the appointment of a receiver for the company. The $210,000 interest due March 1 on our second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds is already in bank, and, if any one would make it worth our while to do so, we could pay it to-morrow. We are not embarrassed in any particular, and have recently declined to borrow money offered to us at 3½ per cent. There is no more danger of a receivership for the Lehigh Valley than there was when our stock was selling at 43, a little more than a year ago, and if I could make this statement any stronger, I would do so."

Outside of Lehigh Valley and Reading, the local market was dull, narrow, and decidedly firm, especially for the specialties. Closing quotations of the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22½	23
Pennsylvania	52	52⅛
Reading 3d, A. S.	12 3-16	12¼
Lehigh Navigation	39½	40
Reading general 4s, t. c.	80⅝	81½
Electric & People's 4s	70⅜	70⅝
West. New York & Penn	2⅜	2⅝
Metropolitan Traction	107	108
Philadelphia Traction	72	72¼
Baltimore Traction	18	18¼
Union Traction	9⅝	9⅞
Pennsylvania Heat	14¼	14½
Pennsylvania Heat pf.	27	27⅜
United Gas Improv.	73¼	73⅝
Electric Storage	25⅜	26
Electric Storage pf.	27½	28¼
Welsbach Light	42	43

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—It was reported on the street to-day that Armour and Pullman were both angered over the biscuit war, and that Armour was convinced that the war was not of the New York company's seeking or doing. Furthermore, he decided that the price was low enough to warrant the averaging up of his holdings. This buying developed this morning, after considerable stock had been sold, around 40@40¼, and carried the price quickly to 41¾. After the advance there were a few sales at 41⅝, and the last sale on the morning session was at 41⅝, sellers 10. The advance did not bring out much selling, and the tone was decidedly better.

Diamond Match stock sold this morning at 125¾@126, an advance of a full point over the price yesterday. There seems to be no disposition to indulge in "seller thirty, sixty, or ninety days," and it may be that the lesson has been learned. There is very little stock offered for sale, and when an order is placed at the market it can only be filled at a higher price.

An impression prevails on the Street that there is something on tap in connection with the European business, and the Bryant and May scheme in particular.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co	61½
Brew. & Malt. Co	36
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	84
Chicago City Railway	212
Chicago Pack. & Prov. Co.	30½
Chicago Pack. & Prov. Co. pf	49
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	126
Lake Street Elevated	16¾
International Packing Co	20
International Packing Co. pf	48¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf	36½
New York Biscuit Co	41⅝
North Chicago Street Railway	210
Street's W. S. Car Line	14½
West Chicago Street Railway	95
Lake Street El. T. ctfs	14⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Feb.	$116,377	$112,681	$107,750
From July 1	3,849,048	4,166,478	4,061,175

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

Mileage	340	340	334
2d week Feb.	$54,806	$54,565	$45,433
From Jan. 1	360,254	365,045	329,073

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	6,444	6,391	6,327
2d week Feb.	$323,000	$307,000	$224,000
From Jan. 1	1,968,000	2,134,000	1,626,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week Feb.	$205,895	$196,377	$155,347
From July 1	6,647,926	6,535,344	6,675,726

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—

Mileage	192	192	192
2d week Feb.	$21,324	$19,715	$18,127
From Jan. 1	123,414	134,518	120,032

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	509	497	497
2d week Feb.	$28,955	$38,648	$29,247
From July 1	994,535	1,186,001	1,028,079

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—

Mileage	523	230	230
2d week Feb.	$25,797	$12,276	$8,921
From Jan. 1	146,801	60,335	57,936

KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—

Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Feb.	$6,726	$4,522	$3,397
From Jan. 1	37,632	29,060	21,617

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

Mileage	725	725	725
2d week Feb.	$86,927	$56,870	$57,865
From Jan. 1	881,587	415,777	387,451

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	372	372	372
2d week Feb.	$25,015	$24,678	$21,971
From Jan. 1	150,180	159,247	146,647

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
2d week Feb.	$251,099	$174,343	$173,566
From Jan. 1	1,572,555	1,197,999	1,111,857

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2d week Feb.	$106,674	$89,499	$81,798
From July 1	604,400	578,963	495,978

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	370	370	370
2d week Feb.	$34,347	$35,588	$26,168
From July 1	1,279,186	1,347,071	1,158,726

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,197	2,060	2,023
2d week Feb.	$217,774

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Hotel for West 33d Street—Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

The most interesting news yesterday affecting real estate was the following two building projects of more than average importance.

W. R. H. Martin of Rogers, Peet & Co. is having plans drawn for a fifteen-story brick and stone apartment hotel of the most improved description, which he will erect this season at 54, 56, and 58 West Thirty-third Street. It will cover a plot 95.7 feet east of Broadway 67.10 by about 98.9, on which are now standing three dwellings of old-time construction, and will probably be connected with the Sloane apartment building on the northeast corner of Thirty-second Street and Broadway, of which Mr. Martin is also the owner.

August Mietz will build from plans by De Lemos & Cordes, at 134, 136, and 138 Mott Street a seven-story modern fire-proof factory 74.11 by 90.

Stabler & Smith have sold for builder David Christie to Thomas O'Connor, at about $27,500, the five-story apartment house 122 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for builders, Leith & Glenn to a Mrs. Pease, the four-story dwelling 119 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16 by 55 by 100.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for Henry T. Cutter to a Mr. Meyers the four-story building 647 West Forty-second Street, 21 by 50 by 100.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold for Oliver H. P. Archer 167 West Forty-eighth Street, a three-story and basement stone-front dwelling, 16.8 by 50.2.

Smith Brothers have sold for John H. Metzler to Louisa Goldner at about $15,000 a plot 59.2 by 100 on the east side of Courtlandt Avenue 118 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

Frank H. Bosworth, the buyer at $82,500, of 41 Park Avenue, mentioned this week, has sold, at $41,000, his four-story and basement brownstone-front residence 26 West Forty-sixth Street, on lot 18.9 by 100.5.

Charles M. Kaeppel has sold for Henry Maiebre to Walteide Brothers the three-story frame house and plot 35 by 148 822 Tinton Avenue, for about $8,000.

E. B. Schaefer has sold three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, about 175 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 100.11; to a builder.

David Guttmann has sold to Philip Goerlitz, 242 East Fifty-first Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5. Mr. Guttmann bought it in December last from Gustav Kalski, who paid $15,000 for it in January, 1896.

Lalor & Beringer have sold to Myer Foster, for Albert Wagner, the six-story building 79 Nassau Street, near Fulton. Lalor & Beringer sold this property to Mr. Wagner last May for $123,000, and he has remodeled and rebuilt it for offices and store purposes. Mr. Wagner accepted in part payment the two four-story apartment buildings 118 and 120 East Ninety-third Street, 65 by 100.8½.

McMahon & Welch have sold, for Dr. James J. Williams, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 2,006 Madison Avenue.

In the Trinity Building salesroom there were announced five adjournments and one withdrawal. Two sales took place, with the following results. D. P. Ingraham sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, James Wood, 687 West End Avenue, a three-story and basement stone-front dwelling on lot 18 by 80, for $18,000.

William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure to Lewis J. Bach 921 Brook Avenue, a four-story brick tenement 25 by 62.3½ by 25.2 by 63.¾ running through to Port Morris Branch Railroad, for $10,525.

The only auction sale set down for to-day at Broadway is the following:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William C. Wilson, referee, Mott Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of J. Mooney's lot, as shown on map of the village of Mott Haven, Manor of Morrisania, town of West Farms, 0 by 146 by 90 by 141, running through to New York and Harlem Railroad. Due on judgment, $16,088.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

W. C. Dickerson, the architect, is drawing plans for ten two-story frame dwelling houses, each 20 by 45 feet, to be built on the Benson estate, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, for P. C. Smith. The buildings will cost about $3,000 each.

Louis Goldner, the purchaser of the plot, 59 by 100 feet, on the east side of Courtlandt Avenue, north of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, is to build apartment houses on the property. The buildings are to be of four stories, constructed of brick and stone.

Plans and specifications for two five-story brick and stone front apartment houses to be built on the south side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for T. K. Moore, have been prepared by C. A. Millner. The buildings will cost about $50,000.

The same architect has plans for alterations to be made to warehouse at the southeast corner of Washington and Spring Streets. Estimated cost, $3,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story brick and stone flats, 37.6 by 87; Thomas K. Moore of West New Brighton, S. I., owner; Carl A. Millner of 1,236 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $46,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for seven five-story brick flats, by Sol; Matthew C. Kervan of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $190,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 369.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a one-story frame stable, 30 by 60; John O. Baker of 7 Wall Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $200.

East Houston Street, No. 179, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 25.6 by 81; Martin Heidt of 510 East Twelfth Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 542 and 544 West Broadway, for a six-story brick store and lofts, 42.10 by 84; Charles H. Taylor of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Julius Franke of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Boulevard, for four three-story and basement brick dwellings, 12.6 by 55; Asbury Lester, owner; Henri Fouchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations—Branch Office.

No. 17 West Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to a five-story brick and stone store and offices; Lydia A. Peck of 25 West Eighteenth Street, owner; Werner & Windolph of 92 Liberty Street, architects; William Horn of 245 West Twenty-sixth Street, builder; cost, $16,000.

No. 126 West Forty-eighth Street, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; Caroline A. Cabot of 168 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Charles G. Jones of 280 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 38 West Twenty-third Street, alterations to a three and six-story brick store; Edward Barker and Henry Hilton of 280 Broadway, owners; Charles G. Jones, architect; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

BROADWAY, 830; Ferdinand H. Mela to James W. Cromwell $1

LAFAYETTE PLACE, n w s, 122.9 ft n e of 4th St, 96.9x187.6; same to William R. Rose 1

8STH ST, 202 West; Christopher A. Nally and wife to Agnes A. Carroll 1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert J. Blake and wife to same 1

69TH ST, 30 West; George W. Case, Jr., to Archibald M. Macfarland 10

SOUTH ST, 184; Roger Foster, referee, to William J. Matheson 23,500

NASSAU ST, 79; Albert Wagner and wife to Meyer Foster 1

159TH ST, n s, 284 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, —x—, Edgecombe Road; Matilda C. Alloway to John W. T. Nichols 1

MOORE ST, s w corner of 148th St, 101.6 x101x106x117.10; Josephine Hunter to Katherine Haskel 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft n of 140th St, 25x106; Emma F. Smith to William H. Smith 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 25 ft s w from Lot 101, Map of Morrisania, 47.6x150; Barnard N. Gulon to Mary M. Gulon... 1

HYATT ST, w s, 85 ft s of Broadway, 85x100; Daniel E. Seybel to Adelaide A. Yeandle 1

ALBANY ST, n s, 52 ft w of Washington St, 26x68; Simon P. Flannery and wife to Lyman Denison 10

COHN, Moses, to Eleanor F. Crane 1

FRENCH, Frank B., to George W. McAdam 1,020

HUDSON RIVER BANK to Emma E. Horn 6,042

HALL, William W., to Thomas R. A. Hall. 1

JACKSON, Katharine R., to Gertle Well. 10,263

JACOBSON, Terence, to Benjamin F. Vaughan 1,500

LIVINGSTON, Edward de P., to F. J. de Peyster 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary E. Robert 18,557

OTIS, Frank A., and another, executors, &c., of Uriah J. Smith to Charles A. Peabody, Jr. 26,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Gustavus Sidenburg, executor.. 24,000

SAME to William De F. Manice, executor, &c., of De Forest Manice 3,000

TAYLOR, James W., to Catharine Rheinstein 10,000

TWEEDLE, William D., executor, &c., of Thomas B. Tweedle to Russell Benedict, referee, order of court ..... ***

UNGRICH, Henry, to Henry Ungrich, Jr.

WALLACE, Christopher D., to Emily Charles 1,866

WEIL, Gertie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 30,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee 1

Lis Pendens.

122D ST, 441 East; John J. Taylor, trustee, &c., against Joseph A. Kohner and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

50TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; John Stember against James M. Geery, (specific performance of contract.)

142D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Boulevard and 11th Av, 19.8x99.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Flora or Flora A. Sawyer and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

134TH ST, 730 East; Rosalie A. Oakley against Mary Power and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WEST BROADWAY, 347; Martin J. Barron against Charles S. Sentell and others, (for an accounting.)

159th ST, n s, 284 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, runs n — to centre line of 160th St x e — to centre line of Edgecombe Road x s — to 159th St x w —; Richard P. Messiter and wife against Anna L. Stevenson and others, (for a partition.)

WEST ST, 287 and 288; Henry Luers and another, individually, as administrators, &c., against Louis Ranlioer, individually and as administrator, and others, (to sell property, &c.)

BROOME ST, 236; Neche Gross against Yette Gross, (to set aside deed.)

YYSE ST, e s, 160 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; George M. Smith and others against Henry H. Neithardt and others, (to foreclose a mechanics' lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

83D ST, 122 and 124 West; John H. Scully against John J. Bowes, owner; United Building Company, contractors $233

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 32; Frank Boyle & Son against Thomas A. Murray, owner and contractor 654

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x90; William Boss against Peter and Johannah Sallmaury, owners and contractors.. 975

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; also 147th St, s s, 225 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Peter G. Arnot against Katherine P. Kitchen, owner and contractor 250

94TH ST, 104 West; Charles Kling against August C. Hassey, owner; M. J. Hirschbein, contractor 25

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 149th St, 100x100; Catherine McGuckin against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor.... 3,500

139TH ST, n e corner of Edgecombe Av, 80x99.11; same against same 1,600

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 170x99.11; same against same 500

125TH ST, 220 and 222 East; Holmes & Philbrick against John Kinoch and James Finck, owners; Mapes-Reeve Construction Company, contractors 2,138

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 64; New York Electric Equipment Company against William M. Walsh or Thomas W. Murray, owner and contractor ..... ***

31ST ST, 206 East, and 3d Av, 448 to 437; Louis Cooperson against John McCahill, owner; John Hock, contractor.. 77

158TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100; Raritan Hollow, and Forms Brick Company against Matilda Williams, owner; Thomas Williams, contractor 409

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

102D ST and Western Boulevard; n e corner, 100.11x100; Rosenberg & Feinberg on Thomas Frazier to Jacob May.. 600

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—THE STANDARD TIRE COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Standard Tire Company, at 123 West Thirtieth Street, for $440.

—THE HUNTER MEDICAL COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold the stock and machinery of the Hunter Medical Company of 245 East Fifty-first Street, for $340.

—BROWN & CURTISS.—Schedules of Brown & Curtiss, jobbers in hosiery and underwear at 57 Leonard Street, show liabilities of $9,181; nominal assets, $4,227; actual assets, $2,659.

—NEW YORK THERMOSTATIC FIRE ALARM COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold the right, title, and interest of the New York Thermostatic Fire Alarm Company in the effects at 413 Broadway, for $150.

—GODOLPHIN F. BURSLEM.—Daniel J. Early has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Godolphin F. Burslem, real estate broker, of 96 Broadway, on the application of Raymond & Co.

—ROBERGE & BARNES.—John Farrell has been appointed receiver of Roberge & Barnes, blacksmiths and horseshoers, at West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, in a suit brought by John N. Roberge against James Barnes.

—HARRIS GOLDSTEIN.—Deputy Sheriff Williams yesterday received two executions against Harris Goldstein, coal dealer, at Lewis and Eighth Streets, aggregating $2,420, in favor of Samuel Hellner, doing business as Percy Hellner & Son of Philadelphia, for balance due for coal. Mr. Goldstein has been in business in this city cince 1885, and was reputed to own two tenements at 278 and 280 Madison Street, but it is said the property was transferred to Annie Goldstein ten days ago. He bought the property about three years ago for $62,000, and it was mortgaged for $52,000.

Out of Town.

—WALTER SCOTT.—An assignment has been made by Walter Scott, furniture dealer at Richmond, Va.; liabilities, $7,000.

—CYRUS BOISSEAUX.—A deed of assignment has been filed by Cyrus Boisseaux, teamster and business man at Richmond, Va. The liabilities are $50,000.

—PAUL H. JEANNOT.—Judgment for $15,276 was entered yesterday against Paul H. Jeannot of 316 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, in favor of the Chatham National Bank, as indorser on three notes of August A. Jeannot.

—NORWICH PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A number of attachments have been placed on the property of the Norwich Publishing Company, publishers of The Index at Norwich, Conn. The Index has suspended publication.

—AEPLI & BRICK.—Louis H. Levin has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for property in this city of Aepli & Brick, manufacturers of Swiss embroideries at 162 South Street, Jersey City, on the application of Isaac E. Silberman. They have a few outstanding accounts in this city.

ARTHUR & SHAW.—Arthur & Shaw, real estate dealers of Boston, have made an assignment to Arthur H. Bowditch. They have been in business since October, 1892. A meeting of creditors was held yesterday at which the assignee reported estimated assets of $82,000, mostly in equities in real estate, and estimated liabilities of $86,000. George O. Ernst, George Twitchell, B. P. Coburn, E. K. Jewell, and Elmer F. Smith were appointed to investigate the firm's affairs and report on a proposition to allow the firm to go on and realize on the equities.

Judgments.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

The first name is that of the debtor.

AGAZZI, Antonio—A. F. Richter..... $324

ADLER, Joseph A. and Samuel J.—J. Fleischhauer and another..... 1,306

ATWATER, James A.—J. J. Egan and another 124

BROOKE, Rachel—J. Leudemann..... 25

BRYANT, Isadora H.—Frank B. Whitney. 509

BICK, Hermine—The Joseph Fallert Brewing Company, (Limited,) deficiency..... 3,425

BERNARD, Mary C.—B. S. McKean, as receiver, costs 104

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—E. Brettheimer 396

BORNSTEIN, Morris—The National Park Bank 227

CORRELL, Benjamin F. and Theodore Werner—American Lithographic Company 303

CROCKER, Henry J.—F. H. Smith, Jr., costs 96

CAREY, John J.—The Catskill National Bank 458

COOPER, Abraham, and Joseph Newmark —American Shot and Lead Company..... 2,214

CONDICH, Silas A.—H. L. Bogert..... 231

DECKER, John P.—Warren Chemical Manufacturing Company 1,467

DECKER PORTABLE HOUSE COMpany—T. H. Haulenbeck Advertising Agency 415

DAVIS, Mary G.—James Mooreroft..... 39

DEGENER, Henry, and Anna J. Lennon —Annie Gamble, as administratrix, &c.. 5,852

SAME—John Thomas, as administrator.... 2,994

DUBE, Louis—R. F. Downing and others. 70

ETTING, Isadore A.—Henry C. Wilcox, as receiver 160

FIFE, John H.—The New York Hygienic Ice Company 528

FIFE, John H., and William P. Petty—D. R. Van Nostrand..... 2,157

FRANKEL, Herman—Henry Johnson and another 227

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PATERson, N. J.—S. M. Tuttle, as trustee..... 173

SAME—National Broadway Bank..... 164

FORCE, BELLNSON H.—The State Bank. 326

FRIEDELL, Emil F.—F. Humming..... 60

GOLDSTEIN, Simon—J. C. Simon and others 208

GRAF, George—A. M. Bendheim and others 490

GOLDSTEIN, Harris—Samuel Hellner, two judgments..... 2,420

GRANT, Hugh J., as Receiver, &c.—Darius O. Mills, costs..... 128

GOLDSMITH, Benjamin, and Jacob Simmons—Otto Erler, three judgments..... 4,801

SAME—A. Lodde and others..... 1,283

GOLDSTEIN, John—M. Garlick..... 162

GEORGI, Sarah F. and Otto H.—A. G. Hupfel, deficiency..... 3,887

GOLDSTEIN, Simon—J. C. Simon and others 208

HECHT, Max and Sigmund G.—Thomas C. Watkins..... 447

HUNT, Charles F.—H. L. Coleman..... 59

HARTWELL, Caroline—S. C. Johnson..... 133

HETZEL, Christian F., Jr.—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c. 67

HISCOX, Harry J., as Administrator—Max Orbach and others..... 292

HALLADAY, William—F. Gass..... 59

HAIGHT, Henry J.—Sabra E. Sanford, as administratrix..... 180

JEANNOT, Paul H.—The Chatham National Bank of New York..... 15,276

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.—Philip Jones, three judgments..... 4,870

JENKINS, James A.—I. Levis..... 1,319

KRAFT, George A.—Alice Swanson..... 93

KLENEN, Martin—B. L. M. Bates..... 39

KOLB, Simon, and Louis Oppenheimer—A. M. Levy..... 716

KAHNER, Lazarus—E. P. Birnbaum..... 173

KIMBALL, Henry B., and George H. Davis—D. Huntington..... 2,310

KETTNER, August W.—J. A. Campbell.. 166

LEONARD, Rose—S. Klein..... 101

LOEB, Eugene—William Simpson..... 432

SAME—Park & Tilford..... 225

LOCHMAN, Abraham—B. Dexter..... 485

LOWE, William R.—F. E. Mainhart..... 270

McCAULEY, John—The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, costs..... 79

MEYERS, Amelia A.—C. Meyers, deficiency 1,554

MORAN, James—W. Hogan..... 827

MEYERS, Charles, as committee, &c.—The New York County National Bank..... 81

MACKUBIN, Charles C.—The Bryant Building Company 325

MILLER, Zepa—American Transfer Company, costs 142

MURPHY, Annie—Marie C. Smith..... 158

MICHELETTI, Egisto S.—A. Starice..... 125

MAERLANDER, Henry—A. Lodde and others 1,776

MOORE, John R. and Clara D.—G. C. Williams and another, trustees..... 267

MATHEWSON, Edward—Otis Brothers & Co. 211

MARTINEZ, Francis—L. Sibley..... 36

MANNING, Cornelius—The Park Company 653

MORSE, Daniel E.—The First National Bank of Boston..... 213

MUCHMORE, Alfred—Phebe A. Corwin, as administratrix, &c..... 684

McCARTHY, John—Thomas McCarthy, costs 23

McARDLE, Annie—Thomas Malone..... 488

MOJE, John—N. Hutkoff..... 748

MAYS, Julia—G. W. Moore..... 131

NACHT, Isidor—W. Larder..... 194

NEFTEL, Knight—Delta Kappa Epsilon Club 148

PHELAN, George E.—J. Sawyer and others 78

PELLETIER, Adeline—The American Exchange National Bank..... 234

RUNKEL, Aaron—S. Haas and another.. 48

SAME—Meyer and Albert Mamlock..... 500

RENZ, Gustav—I. Meitsner..... 72

RAMER, John I.—W. Stepps..... 204

SAME—A. Mackechine..... 116

REGAN, John—David Jones Company.... 838

RICH, Charles—Philip Semmer Glass Company, Limited..... 74

STILLER, Jacob—M. Schwitzer..... 223

SIEGEL, Leah—H. D. Wright..... 744

SCHLOTTERBECK, Henry—J. Bierhoff. 46

SILVER, Nathan—L. Kessel and another. 64

STERN, Alexander—I. Prager..... 160

STREPPONE, Pasquale—Luigi Lanzetta.. 132

SMITH, Louis—The Excelsior Brewing Company 334

STERN, Isaac, Louis, and Benjamin—J. H. Hummel..... 882

STEINWAY RAILWAY COMPANY of Long Island City—G. Heyen..... 619

SANNERBERG, Max, and Siegfried Rosenweig—C. B. Nagle, deficiency..... 381

THE MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE and Building Association—J. Sheehy.... 38

THE RESERVE FUND LIVE STOCK Insurance Company of New York—G. Ellwanger and others..... 144

THE NEW YORK STONE CRUSHING Company—The American Exchange National Bank..... 227

SAME—Same 152

THE MAYOR, &c.—J. M. Johannsen and another 62

SAME—Henry Reichenback..... 197

SAME—W. Tuite..... 60

SAME—Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited..... 435

SAME—Same 2,066

SAME—Isaac Clark..... 113

SAME—Lina Reicher..... 127

SAME—T. Londrigan..... 84

SAME—H. W. Heusmann..... 132

SAME—M. E. Cobe..... 65

SAME—J. Hyman..... 51

SAME—B. Henry..... 45

SAME—G. Wallach and another..... 44

SAME—H. Pike..... 89

SAME—A. I. Morris..... 94

SAME—A. Alexander..... 96

SAME—G. Grossman..... 93

SAME—A. Flisser..... 48

VINCENT, Passie M.—H. F. Clark..... 49

VOSBURGH, Myndert A.—C. H. Davis.. 1,237

VAN METER, Whitam K.—J. Laird..... 50

WEIL, Moritz—O. Erler..... 3,032

WEIL, David and Moritz—O. Erler..... 2,540

WATTS, Samuel C.—J. D. Rust..... 551

ZIEGLER, Emelie—The D. M. Koehler & Son Company..... 211

ZAREK, David—David Mayer Brewing Company 1,186

ZEINER, Paul—A. Kleffmann..... 149

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Feb. 19.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. —Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 10 A. M.

65—Donnelly vs. Ferryboat Pierrepont. 81—Nelson vs. Scow No. 7.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—United States ex rel., Morrison vs. Washington and Potomac Railroad Company. 2—Zerbe vs. Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company. 3—Hennessy vs. Rudde. 4—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Union Railway Company.

Cases Noticed.—5—Deitsch vs. Bretzfield. 6—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining Company. 7—American Solid Leather Button Company vs. Empire State Nail Company. 8—Same vs. same. 9—Cobb vs. Cunninghaum Manufacturing Company. 10—Child vs. Press Publishing Company. 11—Littlefield vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 12—Lorsett vs. Wilmore Andrews Publishing Company. 13—Musso vs. Henderson. 14—Same vs. same. 15—McMahon vs. United States. 16—Lambert vs. Harrell Leather Goods Company. 17—Lima & Co. vs. United States.

STATE COURTS

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.—1—In re School Site, Greenwich Avenue. 2—Gibbs vs. Redway Manufacturing Company. 3—Courtney vs. Valeri. 4—Ancierano vs. Ancierano. 5—Polhmus vs. Phillips. 6—In re Clinton Avenue. 7—In re Brook Avenue. 8—In re One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. 9—In re East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. 10—In re Nelson Avenue. 11—In re Speedway. 12—In re Townsend Avenue. 13—In re Valentine Avenue. 14—In re Valentine Avenue, &c. 15—In re Emmerich Place. 16—In re College Avenue. 17—In re One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. 18—In re Oliver Street. 19—Ferris vs. Ferris. 20—Dodin vs. Dodin. 21—In re Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Adjourned January Term. Held in Special Term, Part III. Room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cause on

4087—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law on the Fact.—9—Constant vs. University of Rochester. 4058—Meyers vs. Meyers. 4064—Wallace vs. Kelly. 4112—Coe vs. Brush. 4117—Prendergast vs. Prendergast. 4139—Burnett vs. The Mayor, &c. 4211—Diffany vs. Risby.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4336.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Open's at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Patrick Goggins.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—10855—Frankfurter vs. Cox. 10116—Perry vs. Tynberg. 10494—Renna vs. Central Crosstown Railroad Company. 10525—Weiss vs. Geoge Ringler Company. 10937—Howell vs. Brauer. 11284—O'Brien vs. Wilding. 11256—Canning vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 11280—Dietrichs vs. the Mayor, &c. 11020—Ward vs. Up-Town Association. 11196—Knop vs. Bank for Savings. 11300—Dillon vs. Brady. 11334—Merriam vs. Wood & Parker Lithographing Company. 11323—Hanley vs. Defendorf. 10114—Shoboda vs. Piercy. 7874—May vs. Sentenne. 11268—National Bank of Commerce vs. Coogan. 10286—Newman vs. Green. 11533—Hirsch vs. Rubinson. 10869—Stonehill vs. Karmel. 11324—Walter vs. Kentucky Hoof Remedy Company. 10847—Nelson vs. McLean. 10052—Marsullo vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10925—Schneider vs. the Mayor, &c. 11282—Bachnach vs. Accetti. 8131—Goodman vs. Shapiro. 7040—Gallagher vs. McMullen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2309—Webb vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2995—Lynch vs. Sanford. 3508—Busch vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3725—Ayars vs. Union Railway Company. 3225—Young vs. Fox. 4069—Emanuel vs. Baker. 4070—Same vs. same. 4088—Phillips vs. Von Auw. 4091—Pryibil vs. Anderson. 4104—Lanax vs. Gildersleeve. 3910—Levene vs. the Mayor, &c. 5653—Mackenzie vs. Tims. 4756—Feeney vs. Powers. 4717—Boyd vs. Gorman. 5231—Smith vs. Metropolitan Elevating Company. 2815—Hatten. 4795—McDonnough vs. Beemish. 2545—Cohen vs. Tamsen. 1623—Schacher vs. Schmitt. 1691—Klinkowstein vs. Greenberg. 4268½—Fitzgerald vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1407—Falk vs. Willoughby Manor. 1497—May vs. Guenther. 1694—New York Biscuit Company vs. Tompkins. 1696—Kessling vs. Crow. 1768—Klinger vs. Stefer. 1777—Geisinger vs. Sophean. 1798—Stretiner vs. Michaels. 1496—Haar vs. Mooney. 1653—Bakewell vs. Meyer. 1657—Davies vs. Clark. 1556—Thompson vs. Burley. 2940½—Schrieber vs. Driving Club of New York. 1498—Hart vs. Lowen. 1544—R. M. Gilman Manufacturing Company vs. Stetler. 1587—Strup vs. C. Kenyon Company. 1822—Maas vs. Rosenberg. 1833—Dietz vs. Herman. 1516—Berg vs. Schloss. 1585—Bayer vs. Duffy. 1469—Caruso vs. Nicolini. 1536—Yellow Pine Company vs. Guilwilling. 1665—Cohen vs. Stadtinski. 1706—Watson vs. Petrach. 1711—Seaton vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1722—Finch vs. Kelly. 4119—Seeman vs. Rudd. 134—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 137—Iselin vs. same. 4144—Samuels vs. Thornburgh.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1134—Herzberg vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 929—Roosevelt vs. Kerr. 571—Fielding vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1284—Steinville and Bloomingdale Stone Company vs. White. 1002—McKenna vs. New York Stencil Works. 1272—Southack vs. Lane. 1236—Brown vs. Shoerzer. 1619—Ansorge vs. Schwartz. 737—Klenkowstein vs. Robenstein. 236—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 1302—Asten vs. McManary. 1078—Hawkins vs. Brown. 183—Weil vs. Kearn. 376—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Keenan. 330—Harrington vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 184—Dunham vs. Kearn. 185—Gerber vs. Kearn. 1936—Willard vs. Prudential Insurance Company. 1101—Greenstein vs. Shrier. 698—Briggs vs. Kite. 281—Stern vs. Feist. 1319—Snow, Church & Co. vs. National Citizens' Bank. 3811½—Lesser vs. Hunninghous. 3810½—Rosendor vs. Ame. 1379—Fibre Conduit Company vs. Capron. 1294—Babcock vs. Thomson. 878—Slepick vs. Blaher. 1659—Clemmons vs. Sexton. 1326—Boehmer vs. Thompson. 1239—Owens vs. Hubbard.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1214—Hoeffer vs. Macy. 667—A. D. Farmer Type Foundry vs. Drake. 998—Castle vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 960—Bonnean vs. Rieper. 619—Rachrach vs. Siff. 166—Wechsler vs. Auerbach. 671—Hanger vs. Naylor. 412—Harris vs. Nasonowitz. 751—Craighton vs. Wardell. 1742—Dunn vs. Connell. 431—Gilbert vs. Conman. 1752—Capp vs. Colorado Coal and Iron Company. 628—Wetter vs. Lewis. 806—Roberts vs. Delavergne Refrigerating Machine Company. 71—Ablowitch vs. Brady. 1026—Shapiro vs. Warszwnich. 1746—Tusco vs. Ruggerlo. 163—Kessel vs. Schwarz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4378—Hutkoff vs. Reilly. 4534—Fowler vs. Purcell. 4155—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Reich & Meader. 4452—Wiemers vs. Ludwig. 4500—Simon vs. Schneider. 4483—Read vs. Hauk. 4498—Lussen vs. Esselmann. 4516—Quinn vs. Decker. 4431—New England Brownstone Company vs. Doyle. 4550—Goodwin vs. Wilson. 4472—Hegeman vs. Goble. 4391—Finegold vs. McGovern. 2647—Bullis vs. National Granite Company. 4458—Hirsch vs. Walsh. 4459—Jones vs. Horowitz.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1883.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—Philip Bannon. 2—Max Edlistein. 3—Charles Schneider and Joseph Henry. 4—George G. Palmer. 5—James C. Parks. 6—Louis Majorite. 7—Vincent Murphy. 8—William Weinberg. 9—Jacob Ackerman. 10—George Polykranas. 11—Jacob Wechsler. 12—James Miller. 13—Ferdinand Kellermann. 14—Joseph Morris. 15—Henry Rose, Frederick W. Hornbusch, and Isaac H. Converse. 16—Ethel Stevens and Frank Johnston. 17—Joseph Kosmati. 18—Daniel Dillon. 19—Paul Steinhagen. 20—John H. Walters. 21—Catharine Fay. 22—Hugh Doherty. 23—Thomas P. Doherty. 24—Albert Whitman. 25—Joseph E. Gibbs. 26—Henry Stokes and Max Schaffer.

Pleadings.—1—John Clark and John Dougherty. 2—Thomas O'Neill and Frederick Simon. 3—Ellen Smith. 4—James Hill. 5—Bernard L. Ackerman. 6—Charles Sanders. 7—Paul Cherpin. 8—William E. Chapman. 9—John Rothenbach. 10—James Doyle. 11—Mary Oliva. 12—Julius Lester and Jacob Goldberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lautebach for the People.

1—Ellen Burns. 2—Louise Watkinson. 3—Meyer Gabriel. 4—John Smith. 5—James Carey. 6—Rosana Russemanno. 7—John Orendich. 8—Patrick Lenahan. 9—Frank Lynch. 10—Morris Lebendig. 11—Henry Wirck.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—Edward Erhart. 2—Mary Quinn and Annie Fogarty. 3—Georgie Miller. 4—Charles Murray. 5—Michael Delaney. 6—James Atterson. 7—George Armstead. 8—Adolph Ruffl. 9—Alice Stephens. 10—John Smega. 11—Frank McGuckin. 12—John Rakyta. 13—Edward Quintern. 14—Michael McCabe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Hennessy for the People.

1—William J. Koerner.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.

Donald vs. Baldwin—Edward Browne.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.

Matter of Reitman—John Hone, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Pierce vs. Cox, (3 cases)—S. Stanwood Menken. Lyon vs. Ogden—Hamilton Odell.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME

ARCHITECTS' WORK SHOWN.

The Twelfth Annual Exhibition of the New York League, Which Will Open To-morrow.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will open to the public in the American Fine Arts Society Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow. Yesterday a press and artists' view of the exhibition was given, and the members of the league enjoyed their annual dinner in the galleries last evening.

The exhibition this year contains 545 architects' sketches and plans, and examples of decorative work and design. It is somewhat smaller than that of last year, but its standard of merit is on the whole higher. The decorative designs, studies, and sketches in the first four galleries are particularly noteworthy.

The President of the Architectural League is George B. Post, the architect; the Vice Presidents, respectively a mural painter and a sculptor, are Frederic Crowninshield and Daniel C. French. Affiliated with these arts is a cluster of applied arts, such as iron, brass, bronze, and mosaic work, textiles, leather pointing, carved and burnt woodwork, and designs for stained glass, book covers, book plates, wall papers, furniture, posters, inkpots, and candlesticks. This list, which is far from being exhaustive, sufficiently indicates the varied character of the work. In a word, nothing is too big, nothing too insignificant and commonplace in use, to be represented in the display.

It is not a collection of finished works, carefully prepared for exhibition purposes, but of sketches, studies, and fragments of detail gathered from the offices, studios, and workshops of the men and women engaged upon actual work or in competition for it. The work itself is elsewhere, completed or in process of completion—a residence, it may be; a church, a reredos, or stained-glass window, or a decorative painting for a hotel.

In the architectural gallery are shown elevations, plans, perspective drawings, detail drawings, plaster casts of porticos, columns, capitals, and cornices, as well as models of buildings as they are or will be. In the sculpture alcove are sketches for friezes and panels, for memorial statues, tablets, fountains, and articles of domestic use. In the painters' gallery are the small-sized first sketches and enlarged details of window, ceiling, frieze, or panel decorations. Thus the visitor may trace the process from its inception, through the various stages, until nothing is left to complete the impression but the finished work, which he must go elsewhere to see.

The educative purpose of the exhibition is still further developed by a series of free public lectures to be delivered by experts in the three main departments on Wednesdays Feb. 24 and March 3 and 10. On architecture the lecturer will be George Ashdown Audsby, LL. D.; on sculpture, Prof. A. L. Frothingham, Jr., Ph. D., and on mural painting, Frederic Crowninshield, each lecture being illustrated.

This year for the first time a considerable number of English examples are hung. French art also is represented, for members of the league who have studied in Paris offer yearly a Prix-Americain to the students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. This year the subject was a monument to Washington, and the prize drawing occupies a prominent place in the architectural gallery. A deserved tribute is also paid to the memory of the sculptor Olin L. Warner. Though he was not a member of the society, space has been allowed for a very large number of his works, and the opportunity thus given of studying his aims and methods will receive the fullest appreciation.

LENTEN OBSERVANCE.

Archbishop Corrigan Issues the General Law for His Diocese.

Archbishop Corrigan has issued, through his secretary, the Rev. James N. Connolly, Lenten regulations for observance by the Roman Catholic Church throughout the Archdiocese. These will be read in the various churches on the Sunday preceding Ash Wednesday, which falls this year on March 3.

The requirements are under eight heads, as follows:

GENERAL LAW.

All the week days of Lent from Ash Wednesday, March 3, to Easter Sunday, April 18, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh-meat except in special cases of sickness) the infirm, those who are attaining their growth, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, women in pregnancy or those nursing infants, and all who are enfeebled by old age.

The following dispensations are granted for this diocese by the authority of the Holy See:

1. The use of flesh-meat is allowed at every meal on the Sundays of Lent, and at the principal meal on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, (Ember Saturday, March 16, and Holy Saturday, April 17, excepted.)

2. The use of eggs and white meat is allowed every day at the principal meal, as also at the collation.

3. A small piece of bread, with a cup of coffee, tea, or chocolate may be taken in the morning.

4. Where it is not convenient to take the principal meal at noon, it is lawful to invert the order, and take a collation in the morning and dinner in the evening.

5. Dripping and lard may be used in preparing food.

6. On Sundays there is neither fast nor abstinence, but fish and flesh may not be used at the same meal.

7. Those who are exempt from the precept of fasting may eat meat at the three meals on meat days.

8. By a special indult granted to the Bishops of the United States for ten years, dating from March 15, 1895, working people, who cannot easily observe the common law of the Church, are dispensed from the obligation of abstinence on all days of the year except Fridays, Ash Wednesday, Holy Week, and Christmas Eve. This dispensation does not exempt from the additional obligation of fasting, where such exists, nor does it authorize the use of fish and flesh at the same meal. It includes, however, not only the individual workmen in whose favor it is granted, but all the members of their families as well. In return it is expected that those who avail of this indult will endeavor to enter into the spirit of the holy season of Lent by voluntary acts of mortification and penance. A most useful and commendable custom is that of abstaining during Lent from stimulants, in honor of the Sacred Thirst of our Divine Saviour.

THOUGHT IT AN EARTHQUAKE.

Long Island City People Felt the Shock of a Blast.

Many prominent citizens of Long Island City thought that they had felt a slight shock of earthquake shortly before 11 A. M. yesterday. The lower part of the city was affected. Investigation showed that the tremor was caused by a blast in the Government dredgings in the East River.

President Tyrrell of the Electric Light Works felt the shock in his office, on Front Street. He thought a small boiler had exploded. His employes felt it and ran into the street. Henry W. Sharkey, former Commissioner of Public Works, said his Fifth Street house was shaken. Sergt. Flanagan and some of the reserves in the Hunter's Point station and loungers at Miller's Hotel, near the ferry, felt the vibrations. The shock was also noticed at the New York Terra Cotta Works, in Ravenswood.

The employes of the East River Beef Company, on Front Street, Long Island City, thought some heavy cakes of ice had fallen in the cellar or that a ferryboat had struck its slip too heavily.

BOARDERS WANTED.

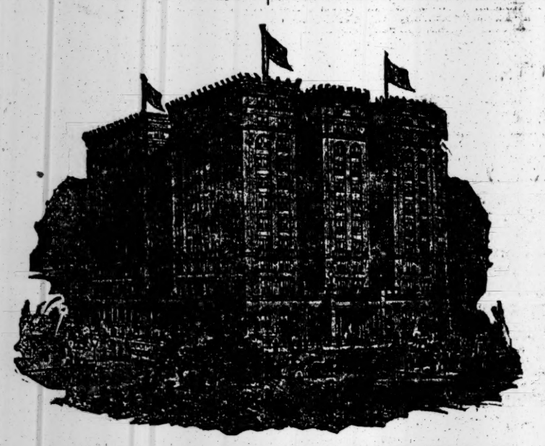
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

42D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references exchanged.

44TH ST., 135 WEST.—Sunny, square and hall room; board optional; private house, and central; reasonable rates.

HOTELS. HOTELS.



HOTEL MAJESTIC,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72d AND 71st STS., NEW YORK,

FACING CENTRAL PARK.

The Elite Hotel of America.

One of the Largest and Finest in the World; 600 Rooms, with 245 Bathrooms. Absolutely Fire-proof. Most Luxuriously Appointed. Cuisine of the Highest Order. An Ideal Resort for Families, Transients, and Tourists. Select Orchestral Music Every Evening. Spacious Foyer. Conversational and Promenade Halls, Drawing and Music Rooms. Excellent Appointments for Private Dinners, Banquets, Dances, and Receptions. Bowling Alleys and Shuffle Boards for Private Parties.

References Required of Parties not Personally Known to the Management.

While this Hotel is Organized and Conducted on the Grandest Scale Possible, Prices are Kept Moderate. Excellent Home during the Summer for Gentlemen whose Families are at Distant Points in the Country, or Abroad.

P. S.—Parties Visiting New York are Cordially Invited to Inspect this Magnificent Hotel, which will be found one of the Greatest Attractions of the City, Within Twenty Minutes' Reach of the Business and Theatre Districts. During the Summer Season the Beautiful Private Rustic and Palm Gardens, situated 300 feet above sea level, are open to Guests only.

A. F. MUELLER.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL Half-Fare Washington's Birthday Excursions

To Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Excursion tickets at single fare for the round trip will be sold at all New York Central Ticket Offices in New York and Brooklyn, available to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on regular trains, except "Limited," Saturday, February 20th, and will be good to return from Niagara Falls or Buffalo on or before Monday, February 22d.

Arrangements have also been made with leading hotels at resorts named for reduced rates for holders of these excursion tickets.

Full particulars at nearest ticket office of the New York Central.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT IS AT YOUR DOORS.

THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.

The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.

MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.

RATES REDUCED | Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. Lakewood, N. J.

Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

The Laurel House OF Lakewood, New Jersey,

David B. Plumer, Manager.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

BICYCLES.

1897 ELMORE BICYCLES, $75.

Equal to any $100 Cycle. Agents wanted. Quantity shop-soiled new wheels, $10 and up. SMALL PROFIT, QUICK SALES, OUR MOTTO. Park Row Co., 23 Park Row, opp. P. O.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with children; is willing and obliging. Call or address Mrs. Hughes, 1,396 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands children's clothes; city reference. 55 East 115th St., first bell, west side.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; has four years' best city references; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent English cook; careful manager; personal city reference. 152 East 39th St., Foley's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in a private family; best city reference. M. C., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. 317 West 39th St., Room 1.

COOK.—By refined North German as competent cook; city reference; car fare expected. 357 East 71st St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as cook; understands her business. Cook, 486 8th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By well-educated and intelligent young woman, with good common sense, as assistant or companion to elderly or invalid lady, or with children; would prefer to travel. E. M. B., 212 West 11th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman by day or week; best reference. 301 East 75th St., third floor. Dugan.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 188 West 101st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By young lady as housekeeper or care of bachelor apartments. Miss Colwell, 161 West 93th St.

Houseworkers

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do general housework; no cooking. 21 Morton St. Gibson.

HOUSEWORKER.—By young colored woman in a small family; in a flat; reference. A. L., 239 West 61st St., third floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By German woman, with first-class references, as lady's maid or nursery governess; is good dressmaker. Kleinberg, 319 East 92d St.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good seamstress, traveler, and packer; best reference. 189 West 46th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 39 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; private families; best references. 987 Lexington Av., janitor's bell.

Nurses

NURSE.—By an educated Protestant nurse for children, any age; seventeen years' experience. Call, from 10 to 1, at present employer's, 159 West 81st St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By an American girl; as nurse; is a good sewer; neat, willing, and obliging; good reference. 152 East 39th St., Foley's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—As seamstress and maid in a small family; or chambermaid; hotel or apartment preferred; good reference. Moore, 428 West 48th St., for two days.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as waitress and chambermaid in a Christian family; good home preferred to high wages; faithful and trustworthy; seven years' reference; country preferred. 62 East 116th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 118 East 51st St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a German woman to do washing at home. 309 East 83d St. Ohrle, top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; where three or more men are kept; first-class references. B., Box 41, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman, gardener, useful man; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, lawns, heaters, milk; good references; single; Scotch. Crombie, 956 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference; city or country. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German-American; married; in business for himself the last twelve years; now disengaged; on gentleman's place; competent to take full charge of greenhouses, lawns, fruits, vegetables, light farming; 20 years' experience; good reference. G. Hopfe, Rosebank, S. I.

GARDENER.—William Turner, gardener to Mr. William Rockefeller, wishes to recommend his foreman (Scotchman) to any one requiring a head gardener; he can thoroughly recommend him to take entire management of gentleman's private place. Rockwood, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place; garden, lawn, greenhouse; graperies; best reference; nine, six, two, four years. H. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; experienced in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetable gardens and grounds; references from city families. Little, care P. Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By a married man; practical experience in all branches, both outdoors and under glass; can show very best of reference. A. R., Bridgeman's Seed Store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man, to take charge of gentleman's place; Scotch, married; no small children; best of references. S., Box 181 Times Office.

GARDENER.—French; thoroughly understands his business; married; has one little girl; personal references. D. M., 204 West 39th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a man willing to make himself useful; care horse, cow, kitchen garden; reference. F., 325 Court St., Brooklyn.

Valets.

VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced in hunting and shooting things; first-class references. Valet, Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—Respectable married woman would take charge of flats; good reference. 885 2d Av., second floor.

MASSAGE.—A graduate of A. Creighton Hale, London, England, can take few more lady patients; also give private lessons. J. C., 821 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young girl as general houseworker; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; another girl is kept; reference. 36 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent general bookkeeper; to have charge of the books of a mining company in the Southwest. Apply to Post Office Box 2396, stating age, references, and salary desired.

WANTED—An experienced gentleman to solicit for advertisements on a leading publication. Address L. W., Box 101 Times Office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be ready daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending February 20th, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamer La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne;") at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamer Servia*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam;") at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.;") at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamer State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tiomo; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamer Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamer Themis; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Mexico, per steamship Santo Domingo, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Vesuvius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius;") at 10:00 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Auxcayes, Jacmel, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamer Holstein; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamer Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia;") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamer Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga;") at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamer Irrawaddy.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20th at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Mutsu, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 26th, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamer Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27th at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 27th and up to March 1st at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,080 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, Feb'y 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Next sailing, March 17. Excursion passage, $200 and less. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 80 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lemaire, Sat., Feb. 20, 5 A M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Potrot, Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 AM.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Aurania, March 13, M
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM | Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. MAASDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1 P. M.
S. S. SPARNDAM.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS SAILING NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI.....Feb. 20
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 19
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Feb. 22
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack...Wednesday, Feb. 24
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Feb. 27
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N. Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book,
"WINTER TOURS."
LOW RATES NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS.
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mh. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mh. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mh. 30, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | *Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM
†Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM | *Ems, April 10, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24 | PARIS.....March 17
NEW YORK.....March 3 | ST. PAUL.....March 24
ST. LOUIS.....March 10 | NEW YORK..March 31
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM | Friesl'd, March 10, noon
Noordl'd, March 3, noon | K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S.
Prussia, Feb. 27, 2:30 PM | Phoenicia, Mch. 6, 7:30 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, March 8. WARRIMOO, April 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers are on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR WINTER RESORTS.

"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 91 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

4:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"

arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. 11:50 P. M. (Saturdays only.)

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton

THREE TRUSTS UNDER FIRE

Mr. Flint Again Has to Answer Many Questions About the Rubber Company's Affairs.

MORE ABOUT SUGAR MATTERS.

H. O. Havemeyer Submits Some Agreements to the Committee — Testimony by President Burn of the National Wall Paper Company.

The legislative investigators of trusts continued their work yesterday in the Aldermanic Council Chamber, Senator Lexow presiding. There was a further overhauling of the affairs of the United States Rubber Company, and Charles R. Flint occupied the witness stand until the afternoon recess.

The American Sugar Refining Company's matters were the subject of a lively discussion in the afternoon, when H. O. Havemeyer brought several agreements before the committee. Senator Lexow got the figures of taxes paid by the company since 1891 in New York and Brooklyn, and he told Mr. Havemeyer that he ought to be paying taxes in this State on at least $30,000,000 capital stock. Mr. Havemeyer and John E. Parsons, his counsel, were questioned as to the original trust deed showing the apportionment of the amounts between the companies forming the trust, but they had seen nothing of the document since the Arnold investigation in 1888 or 1889.

President Burn of the National Wall Paper Company occupied the stand during the remainder of the session, and his examination will be resumed this morning.

About the Bookhaven Property.

When Charles R. Flint took the stand, almost the first question put to him was if he knew if any one in the employ of the United States Rubber Company had destroyed the facilities for the manufacture of rubber on Long Island.

"I know nothing about any such thing," answered Mr. Flint.

"Do you know a man named Joseph W. Elverson?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What relation does he bear to the United States Rubber Company?"

"He was not a Director."

"Well, what connection had he with the company?"

"He may have held stock in it."

"Do you know a man named Gardener?"

"I cannot recall him."

"Did the United States Rubber Company destroy any property in Brookhaven?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Has the United States Rubber Company any interest in Brookhaven?"

"Yes, it had an interest in the Brookhaven Rubber Shoe Company."

The witness said that the United States Rubber Company bought the stock and afterward sold it to Mr. Elverson.

"Why did you sell it?"

"Well, Mr. Elverson wanted to buy it and we sold it."

"Did not Mr. Elverson dismantle the plant?"

"I don't think so. The factory was running up to a short time ago."

"Now, is it not true that in July last year the United States Rubber Company issued an order closing that factory and throwing 520 men out of employment?"

"That cannot be so, for the company was sold to Mr. Elverson or a company controlled by him more than a year ago."

"Now, don't you remember that it was one of your agents that destroyed the plant of the Brookhaven Company, after Mr. Elverson bought it?"

"I have no knowledge of such a thing."

"Have you any branch of the business which provides for the destruction of property?"

"I can ascertain. I don't know."

Negotiations with Mr. Elverson.

"Is there any agreement between your company and the Liberty Rubber Shoe Company of Setauket?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Have there been any negotiations going on at all?"

"Well, I believe there are negotiations for an arrangement by which Mr. Elverson of the Liberty Rubber Shoe Company of Setauket could increase his business by permitting us to act as selling agents."

"Does the United States Rubber Company ever make advances to companies it acts for as selling agents?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Does the advance not mean that the United States Rubber Company shall control the whole of the output of the factory to which money is advanced?"

"No, Sir."

"Now, do you want us to believe that any such insane proposition would be entertained for a moment by the United States Rubber Company?"

"I think that the United States Rubber Company advance money it would desire to facilitate business."

"Why was the Brookhaven property purchased?"

"They were doing a good business, and had a certain value to us."

"Then why did you sell it last year?"

"We felt we could manufacture to greater advantage at other points."

"You were buying at other points?"

"Yes, Sir."

A Question of Wages.

The witness then gave statistics showing the wages paid by the United States Rubber Company to its employes and the wages paid by the Setauket. According to Mr. Flint's figures, his company paid more than the Setauket Company to its employes. Mr. Flint said that workers in first quality rubber shoes make from $2 to $3 a day, and cutters from $3 to $3.50.

"What is the difference between your wages and that of the Setauket Company?"

"I don't know, but Mr. Elverson told me he got his labor 25 per cent. cheaper than the United States Rubber Company."

"Is Mr. Elverson present?" asked Senator Lexow. There was no reply, and the Chairman said: "Mr. Flint, can you tell the committee where Mr. Elverson is?"

"I cannot."

"When did you get the figures from him?"

"This morning."

"Where?"

"At the Holland House."

"That's very strange. A subpoena was issued for him, and it cannot be served," remarked the Chairman. "Now, how do you explain the fact that the Setauket factory is closed, although they employ labor 25 per cent. cheaper than you?"

"The factory is not closed. If you will call at the office, you will find it is still active in the market and selling goods."

"How is it that the Setauket factory cannot compete with the United States Rubber Company, although it pays 25 per cent. less for its labor?"

"Well, we claim that we get more value out of our wage-earners than they do, although we pay them 25 per cent. more. We have also more labor-saving devices and more economy in production."

"Why is it, when you increased your facilities as far as plants were concerned, you did not go to a place like Setauket, where labor was 25 per cent. cheaper?"

"We thought it best to increase the plants at our larger factories. Furthermore, our specialty is the production of high-grade goods."

Senator Lexow smiled at this reply. "Mr. Flint," he said, "pray don't advertise your goods any more."

More Men Employed Before Consolidation.

"What was the average price of labor in 1891 as compared with the last six months?"

"I am informed that the rate of wages is the same to-day as before the organization of the United States Rubber Company."

"Were there more men employed in 1892 than this year?"

"The year 1892 was a prosperous year and 1896 was a bad year."

"Then take 1893."

"Well, 1893 was a year of depression and panic."

"Then you admit that there were more men employed by the independent companies before the consolidation than since?"

"I have so stated."

In reply to another question, the witness admitted that the price of rubber shoes had increased since the consolidation, but he explained this by the fact that the quality of the goods had also been improved, and by the fact that the price of raw rubber had also increased.

"Now explain if you can what caused the increase in prices of 20 to 44 per cent.," said Senator Lexow.

"I don't think any such increase took place," replied the witness.

Mr. Flint produced the factors' agreement in use by the United States Rubber Company and handed it to Senator Lexow, who read it.

"Do you not fix the prices by this agreement on March 31 for each succeeding year?"

"I don't know. I am not familiar with that branch of the business."

More Economy and Higher Prices.

"How do you explain that, with the economy you say you have introduced into your factories by increased machinery, you have increased the price of your goods?"

"Well, the business of the United States Rubber Company is a peculiar one. We only manufacture the highest grade of goods. One of the disadvantages we labor under is that we have not been able to run our factories on full time, and this has kept up the price of goods."

In reply to another question, the witness said that the United States Rubber Company did not pay 12 per cent. on the common stock. "We have only paid a little over 1 per cent. on the common stock since the organization of the United States Rubber Company."

"Then, if you issued the stock of your company on that basis, is the capitalization warranted?"

"I will say that when the Simmons Committee made its report and recommended the purchase of the properties, the times were very prosperous."

"How much of the capital stock of the United States Rubber Company has been issued for property that was closed?"

"Less than 2 per cent. of the total capitalization of the United States Rubber Company."

Asked About Watered Stock.

"Now, to put it plainly, Mr. Flint, is not the entire general stock of the United States Rubber Company what is known as 'watered'?"

"Our stock was issued for good will and to pay for properties."

"Now, does not a great deal of your stock represent only 'water,' which your company's Directors expect some day to develop or do something which may pay dividends?"

"We have our trade marks and patents—they are very valuable, just as valuable as brick and mortar."

"Isn't it just this practice of issuing a large amount of stock for what is called 'good will' that has brought these industrial combinations into disrepute?"

Mr. Flint denied that the United States Rubber Company was in disrepute. "It is the tendency of the age," he said, "to centralize industrial pursuits. The value of properties is enhanced by centralization."

"How do you explain that the 'dear public' is only admitted to share in the benefits after the nominal value of the stock is increased?"

"Well, they could not share in it until the consolidation was made."

"How, then, do you explain that your stockholders increased in five years from 300 to 6,000 stockholders?"

"I desire to say that the present Executive Committee of the United States Rubber Company hold about $10,000,000 of the stock."

"That is to say that the original insiders hold $10,000,000, and that $29,000,000 has been disposed of, the capitalization being $37,650,000?"

"All the large original stockholders still hold about the same amount of stock."

The witness admitted that one of the objects of consolidation was to enable the property to be put on the market in a realizable form.

"Then to the industrial features of the enterprise is added the ability to dispose of its certificates of stock?"

"Undoubtedly, Sir."

"What is the stock of the United States Rubber Company?"

"In round figures, it is $20,000,000 preferred stock and $20,000,000 common stock. One is greater than the other; I don't know which."

Recess was then announced. Before closing, a subpœna was served on James B. Ford of the United States Rubber Company. He is said to be the custodian of the key to the safe in New Brunswick, N. J., where the original Simmons report and schedules demanded by the committee are deposited. All the witnesses summoned in connection with the rubber investigation were directed to be on hand this morning at 10 o'clock.

SUGAR COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

H. O. HAVEMEYER CALLS THE INVESTIGATION PERSECUTION.

Some Documents Submitted and Questions Asked About the Taxes Paid to the State—The Minute Book Still Missing.

The chamber was crowded when the committee reassembled after recess. Messrs. Havemeyer and Parsons of the American Sugar Refining Company were in their seats before the investigators returned, and the National Wall Paper Company was represented by President Henry Burn, Vice President S. A. Maxwell, and their counsel, Louis Marshall and Maurice Untermyer.

H. O. Havemeyer was first called to the stand. Chairman Lexow handed him copies of several documents, and asked him if they were correct ones. One was the agreement made with the Knight concern for the sale of their property to the refining company; another was of sale to John E. Searles of Delaware Sugar Refining Company property; a third was the resolution passed on March 10, 1892, authorizing issue of capital stock, and there was also a statement of taxes paid by the American Sugar Refining Company. Mr. Havemeyer said they were all correct.

"This last statement represents taxes on real estate and personal property included?" asked Mr. Lexow.

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Havemeyer said that the item of $457,260.65 represented the taxes paid on the company's real property in Brooklyn from 1891 to 1896, and that $33,615.54 represented the taxes levied by the State upon the personal property or assets of the corporation employed in the State of New York, in the same period. At the suggestion of Mr. Parsons, he said this also covered leasehold property.

The Question of Taxation.

"Is the statement of Mr. Searles that your factory property in Brooklyn represents a producing capacity of 20,000 barrels per day correct?" asked Mr. Lexow.

"I think it is."

"What proportion does that represent of the producing capacity of your corporation elsewhere situated?"

"About one-half."

"Does it not follow from that statement that one-half of the capital of the company is in use in the State of New York?"

"Not necessarily."

"Does not your capital follow your producing capacity?"

"I doubt it."

"Are not the principal stores of raw sugar that you have situated on your Brooklyn property?"

"I have already stated that I don't think they are. I should say that in Boston we have fully as much as in Brooklyn, and in Philadelphia twice as much. Storage capacity is a matter of square feet of area. I have stated that half the business was done in Brooklyn."

"How comes it that you don't pay to New York State taxes upon at least $30,000,000 of capital stock?"

"I don't see any relation between the amount of business done and the relation of taxes to capital."

"You know, do you not, that the laws of the State of New York lay a tax on that part of the capital of a corporation which is used within the limits of the State?"

"I have an indefinite knowledge of what the law requires in that particular. We rely entirely upon Mr. Parson's instructions in those matters."

Mr. Lexow here asked the witness if he knew where the paper was which showed the amounts apportioned between the companies forming the trust, which was the only document not produced which the committee had inquired for. Mr. Havemeyer said the last time he saw it was at the Arnold investigation. The deed was then produced and Mr. Parsons was allowed to cut out the distribution of the certificates, and that was done.

A Talk About Persecution.

"Inasmuch as those figures form so substantial an item of revision in that agreement, how does it come that you have so completely forgotten it?"

"It became an executed contract, and that was the end of it," said the witness. "The proper thing would have been to destroy the deed. Instead of that, it was kept, and all this fuss is made over it. That's my private judgment, bear in mind," he added.

Mr. Havemeyer said it was on the basis of that deed that all the hostile legislation and interference took place, but all this was swept aside by the Supreme Court of the United States. If that deed had not been in existence there would have been no occasion for this persecution.

"Prosecution?" said Mr. Lexow.

"No; persecution," returned Mr. Havemeyer, who added: "They are very much alike at the present day."

"Did the Supreme Court pass upon monopoly or jurisdiction?" asked the Chairman.

"It passed entirely upon monopoly, and held that the American Sugar Refining Company was not a monopoly. It said there could be no monopoly without restriction, and anybody can go into this business."

Injury Through Investigation.

"Do you believe," said Senator Lexow, "that the value of any company's property, honestly conducted, has anything to fear from investigation, no matter how rigorous or searching?"

"I do not," answered the witness, with considerable emphasis. "But there is apprehension in the public mind that the sugar interest of this State will be interfered with. The price of sugar has been increased to the consumer in consequence. Investigations may be begun in other States and pursued to a disastrous extent."

Senator Lexow wanted to find out how injury could result from the investigation, and the witness said that when apprehension existed people bought twice as much as they needed, and the holders of raw sugar demanded more.

Answering Senator McCarren, Mr. Havemeyer said that 40 per cent. of the entire west-bound freight of New York came from Brooklyn, and 90 per cent. of that was sugar. He also said that ten times the amount of labor was required in the refining business in Brooklyn as in other places where the refineries were located on the line of the railway.

"Was there any necessity for the further existence of this document that was destroyed at the time of the Arnold investigation?" said Senator McCarren.

"No, Sir," replied the witness.

Mr. Parsons was then sworn. He said that he was the custodian of the deed, not in an official or legal way, but only as counsel.

"What became of the portion of the deed that was 'extracted?'"

"I have no recollection of seeing it. It was claimed at that time, I believe, that there was no reason why the paper should be preserved."

"Have you any knowledge of its existence, or where it can be found?"

"No, Sir."

Senator Lexow here said the question of the production of the minute book was a matter of law, which would be followed out after the investigation.

WALL PAPER COMBINATION.

President Henry Burn Says that It Is Not a Trust.

Henry Burn, President of the National Wall Paper Company, was called as a witness before Mr. Lexow's committee late in the afternoon.

He said the company was organized in 1892. He was then connected with the Robert Graves Company. Twenty-eight concerns were absorbed. The combination secured, judging by the number of machines employed, about 65 per cent. of the business. They had 188 machines; those outside the combination had 88. The original issue of capital stock was $14,000,000, subsequently increased to $28,000,000. To arrive at the proper distribution of stock, they calculated the profits of the various concerns for certain years, and then multiplied it by sixteen.

Mr. Burn said the combination did not restrict the output of wall paper, although ten concerns had closed. He did not think that twenty men had been discharged as the result of the combination, and they employed 5,000 in the United States and Canada. Their prices were 25 per cent. lower than those of houses outside the combination. Wages had remained as before, and the employment was steadier.

Witness said in a few cases they had agreements with the sellers of their product, and their competitors also worked under agreements. He did not know if their agreements were similar to his. "I know there is a Wall Paper Trust somewhere, but we are not the trust," he added.

"Does the agreement which you have restrict the sellers to the sale of your goods?" asked Senator Lexow.

"Yes."

Mr. Burn had not a copy of the agreement with him, but promised to bring it to the next hearing.

The committee adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

TO LEXOW DEPARTMENT STORES.

A Proposition to Extend the Scope of the Lexow Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Senator Martin today introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, Great complaint has been made that the large department stores in the City of New York and other cities of the State are gradually crushing out the smaller stores by uniting in one establishment nearly every kind of business, and are consequently ruining the smaller merchants and shopkeepers, and,

"Whereas, The retail trade is thus being concentrated into the hands of large companies, who are, by this means, enabled to sell certain lines of merchandise under cost, or pretend to do so, to the great injury of the trade generally; and

"Whereas, The tendency of these practices is to deprive persons of employment and to reduce the salary of those employed in said department stores,

"Resolved, if the Assembly concur, That the committee appointed to investigate the trusts is hereby authorized and directed to investigate fully the manner in which these department stores are conducted and to learn what effect they have on business generally and upon the wages of employes, and to report such measures as in its judgment are proper."

Being a concurrent resolution, it went over, under the rule.

To Give a Memorial Concert.

Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon has arranged a memorial concert for her brother, Clarence Barker, at which his fantasia for piano and violin will be performed for the first time by Alexander Lambert. The concert will be given Saturday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3, at the New York College of Music, in East Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Lambert will also play the Chopin Concerto in F minor. Mr. Barker was a pupil of Joachim Raff. He died last Winter in the house of Cornelius Vanderbilt, to whom he was related. George Vanderbilt and other members of the Vanderbilt family, it is expected, will attend the concert.

Misses' Suits.

Street Suit of Serge, consisting of Eton Coat and Skirt; Coat lined with Silk and trimmed with Braid,

$13.00.

Serge Suit, — Cutaway or Eton Coat, braided and lined with Silk,

$16.50.

Serge Costume,—lined throughout with Silk,—braided Eton Coat,

$22.00;

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

KOERNER DEFENSE CLOSED

The Evidence So Far Submitted Confirms the Theory of His Insanity.

HIS FATHER AS A WITNESS.

Expert Testimony Apparently Abandoned—Prosecution's Effort to Show a Motive for the Killing of Miss Redgate Blocked — The Trial Still On.

Contrary to expectation, no expert medical testimony was offered yesterday in support of the contention that William Jay Koerner, on trial in General Sessions for the killing of Miss Rose A. Redgate Sept. 23, is insane. As soon as William H. Koerner, father of the accused man, had testified that his son was addicted to drugs, that for years he had acted irrationally, and that several of his relatives were insane, Lawyer Levy declared the defense closed.

Police Captain Walsh was recalled to show that no other shooting than that which resulted in Miss Redgate's death occurred at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street last September. That was to prove that Anton Caroe, the Dane, who testified Wednesday he saw a man try to shoot himself and a girl interfere and receive the bullet, must have seen Koerner and Miss Redgate. Caroe was unable to identify Koerner as the man he saw.

Fred Niergaard, who works with Caroe, told how he induced Caroe to visit Koerner's counsel and tell him what he had seen.

There was a hush of expectancy as Mr. Levy called William H. Koerner. Mr. Koerner was much affected, and answered the questions put to him with an effort. He did not look at his son, and young Koerner maintained his attitude of dejected indifference and did not look at his father.

Mr. Koerner said his son suffered concussion of the brain when a boy, and acquired the cocaine habit after his eye was destroyed by a nail. He said he has a brother Henry in Dixmont Insane Asylum, in Pennsylvania; another brother, Robert, in Chicago, who is an epileptic. An aunt, Mrs. Leffner, the prisoner's great-aunt, died insane in the Dixmont Asylum, and another aunt, Mrs. Barth, is in an asylum in Pittsburg. Martin McFadden, the witness's brother-in-law, committed suicide.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne showed a dispatch, purporting to be from Dr. H. A. Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Dixmont Asylum, which said that Henry Koerner is not an inmate of the asylum, but was there from Aug. 26 to Sept. 12, 1895. Judge Newburger sustained Mr. Levy's objection, and the telegram was not admitted as evidence. Mr. Levy's announcement that the defense rested took the prosecution by surprise, and there was a long delay before Mrs. Maria M. Redgate, mother of the dead girl, the first witness in rebuttal, took the stand. She told how Mr. Redgate had objected to Koerner's attentions and forbidden him to call on Miss Redgate. Dr. Owen J. Ward, the Tombs doctor, despite Mr. Levy's objections that communications between patient and doctor were privileged, told of Koerner's behavior when shown a letter written by Miss Redgate to a friend, in which she said, "All is over between me and Will Koerner." He asked Koerner if the statement was true at the time, and Koerner replied:

"If Miss Redgate wrote it, it must have been true."

The letter was offered in evidence as proof of a motive for the killing, but, as it was not written to or by the prisoner, it was not admitted, although Miss Redgate's brother Ernest identified it as in her handwriting. Dr. Ward's opinion of Koerner's mental condition was also ruled out.

Warren R. McVeigh, a reporter, who interviewed Koerner in the Tombs the day after the shooting, said Koerner told him if Mr. Redgate called to see him he "would kill him too."

The case will go on to-day.

BRIDGE EXPENSES LESSENED.

Substitution of Electricity for Steam Will Save $10,000 Annually.

At the office of the Bridge Trustees it was stated yesterday that the substitution of electricity for steam would result in a saving of about $10,000 a year. Under the old system it cost about $50,000 for a ten-train system. With electricity, the expenditure for a fifteen-train system is $40,950.

Treasurer Barr yesterday made public the following statement in regard to the finances of the bridge: Brooklyn has bonds out to the extent of $13,040,000, due 1900 and 1920, with interest charges amounting to $606,120, at a rate of interest averaging from 3 to 7 per cent. New York City has bonds out amounting to $4,543,566.66, with interest charges amounting to $224,411.64, at a rate of interest varying from 3 to 6 per cent. New York City has already paid off $1,000,000.

Chiropeans' Anniversary Celebrated.

In celebration yesterday of their first anniversary, the Chiropeans held a reception, followed by a breakfast, in the Knapp mansion, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Alvah G. Brown presided. At her table were Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster and Mrs. Frances Youngs, Vice Presidents. In the programme of entertainment were music and several addresses. The ladies who spoke were Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Dr. Jennie Lozier, Mrs. Bernard Peters, Mrs. Westover Alden, and Miss Anna Maxwell Jones. About 300 ladies were present. Among them were Mrs. Alvary G. Brown, Mrs. F. W. Wurster, Mrs. Frances Youngs, Mrs. Charles Judson, Mrs. Charles B. Bartram, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. James A. Sperry, Mrs. Anna M. Jones, Miss Emma Thursby, Mrs. Lucius R. Miller, Mrs. Bernard Peters, Mrs. A. K. Wing, Dr. Jennie Lozier, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Margaret Welch, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Mrs. Washington Roebling, Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. C. W. Alden, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mme. Cappiane, and Mrs. Truman H. Backus.

Money for a Vagrant Farm.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a request from Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction to transfer $40,000 from appropriations in his department to build a farmhouse on Riker's Island, so that vagrants could be employed, was granted. Commissioner Wright proposes to establish a farm for vagrants.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM

that collects in an old house can be weeded out, and by the addition of a few modern pieces, judiciously chosen, a room can be made both artistic and modern. A graceful, dainty table, an easy chair, or a luxurious, deep-seated couch—and the room is transformed. Just examine your old-fashioned rooms thoroughly and then visit us.

Our show rooms are filled with necessities and luxuries that are now marked below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LEGAL NOTES.

A CITY CONTRACTOR NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DELAYS CAUSED BY OTHERS.—An application for a new trial of the suit brought by James Lantry against the city, in which he recovered $4,900 for carpenter work performed in the construction of the New Criminal Court House, was yesterday denied by Justice McAdam. The amount for which judgment was recovered was withheld by the Commissioner of Public Works upon the claim that plaintiff was guilty of a delay of 49 days. The Court held that under the contract the Commissioner was to determine only as to delay caused by the acts of the city, while the decision respecting other delays were to be made by the architect, and was to be conclusive. The architect had certified that the plaintiff was entitled to the final payment, but Justice McAdam sent the case to the jury on the question whether the plaintiff had performed his contract with due expedition, considering the delays caused by independent contractors, whom he could not control. The verdict, the Court says, disposes of any defense the city could by any possibility have.

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WRIT OF PROHIBITION DENIED.—Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, denied the application of Constant Boudouin of William's Bridge for a writ of prohibition to prevent the Court of General Sessions from trying him upon an indictment for violation of the Raines law. Mr. Boudouin claimed that the General Sessions here had no jurisdiction to try him, and that the proper place of trial was in Westchester County. Justice Beekman holds that the question as to the jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions is one which can be raised in the course of the trial of the indictment, and should properly be determined in that court. That writ, he says, is an extraordinary remedy and should be issued only in cases of extreme necessity, and not for grievances which may be redressed by ordinary proceedings at law or in equity by appeal.

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ARMORY EXPENSES A STATE AND NOT A COUNTY CHARGE.—An application for a peremptory mandamus to compel Controller Palmer of Brooklyn to pay armorers of the Second Brigade, was yesterday denied by Justice Dickey, who held that armorers were part of the military equipment of the State, and belonged to the military, rather than the civil, service. "As the Constitution," Justice Dickey said, "makes it mandatory on the Legislature to appropriate yearly sufficient funds for the maintenance of the militia and their entire equipment ready for active service, and as the work of these relators is incident to the maintenance, I am of the opinion that the people intended this expense should be on the whole State, and it is not a charge against particular counties."

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CONSENT TO FORECLOSURE IN FIRE POLICY.—In an action by the Woodside Brewing Company to recover upon a policy of insurance issued by the Pacific Fire Insurance Company upon a frame dwelling and saloon at Woodside, L. I., which was destroyed by fire, it appeared that the policy contained a condition that "unless otherwise provided by an agreement indorsed upon or added" to the policy, it shall be void "if with the knowledge of the insured foreclosure proceedings be commenced or notice given of sale of any property covered by this policy, by virtue of any mortgage or trust deed," and that "no officer, agent, or other representative of the company shall have power to waive" such condition, except by a written agreement "indorsed upon or added thereto." The insured premises were sold under a judgment of foreclosure of a mortgage thereon, no agreement having been indorsed upon the policy. The Second Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed a judgment in favor of the defendant, holding that the policy thereby became void; and that it was not sufficient that the attorney for the policy holder gave verbal notice of the pendency of the foreclosure action to the agent of the insurance company.

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AGENT TO INVEST MONEY.—Mrs. Kate Van Cott Mitchell in her life time employed Aurelius B. Hull to invest a legacy of $10,000, bequeathed to her by her husband, continue the investment, and reinvest in Western mortgage securities in her behalf. On the trial of a suit by Alexander H. Van Cott and another, as executors, to recover from Mr. Hull $2,000 which he invested in two worthless second mortgages on property in Tacoma, Washington, judgment was given for the defendant. The Second Appellate Division, by Justice Willard Bartlett, has directed a reversal, holding that the right of an agent to advance funds on second mortgages or securities not of the first class may be well questioned; and, as a general rule, it may properly be laid down that it is not prudent or safe to advance moneys on second mortgages when there are large prior incumbrances, and especially where the personal security of the mortgageor is in any way precarious. The defendant took from a sub-agent, employed by him, with the assent of his principal, a bond and mortgage owned by such agent, and paid his principal's money therefor. The Court holds that in such a case the sub-agent bears to him in such transaction not the relation of an agent, but that of a principal. An agent accepting a bond and mortgage for his principal, under such circumstances, is held to be chargeable with the duty of inquiry and of assurance that there do not exist prior liens upon the mortgaged premises.

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PRIORITY OF RECORD.—In a suit by William Kennedy in the Schoharie Supreme Court, against Addison Babcock, it appeared that upon an exchange of lands the deed and a purchase money mortgage for the difference in their value were deposited with an attorney in escrow, to be delivered some six weeks later. On the same day, but after the execution of the deeds and mortgage, the defendant, the mortgageor, executed and delivered to his wife another mortgage on the same property, which was recorded immediately. Justice Mayham, giving judgment for plaintiff, held that the latter's lien for the unpaid purchase money attached at the instant of the delivery of his deed, before any mortgage given by the defendant could become a lien thereon; that his mortgage was entitled to priority, and that as the record apparently gives priority of lien to defendant's mortgage to his wife, it constituted a cloud on plaintiff's title, to remove which an action would lie.

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LIQUOR TAX LAW CERTIFICATE.—Nathaniel Niles, a judgment creditor of Martin Mathusa, a saloonkeeper in Albany, applied for a receiver of defendant, in supplementary proceedings. The Henckel Brewing Company, who, upon an agreement to assign the license, had advanced the money to obtain it, intervened. Justice Gregory, in the County Court, held that a liquor tax certificate is a chose in action capable of assignment, and an assignment thereof to the one who advanced the money for its purchase is paramount and prior to the claims of a judgment creditor.

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A capital chance to stock up with Spring and Summer suits; Sack suits, single and double-breasted; cutaways with and without flap pockets—$12; young men's sizes, $10.

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FUNERAL OF W. P. ST. JOHN.

Many Distinguished New Yorkers Attend the Church Services.

In the assemblage that filled the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, at the funeral of William Pope St. John, there was a large proportion of representative New York business men. The public services, which began at 10 o'clock, followed a private and simple service at the family residence, 121 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Owing to the illness of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who for a number of years was Mr. St. John's pastor, both services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The coffin, which rested on a dais in front of the pulpit, was covered and surrounded by flowers. Directly on top rested a cross of Easter lilies, placed there by members of the banker's family. Other floral tributes from relatives were a pillow of orchids and two wreaths of roses. The chief mourners were Carroll St. John and family and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Alexander and family. The pall bearers were F. B. Schenck, Arthur C. James, Bolton Hall, Robert R. McBirney, Cleveland H. Dodge, and Charles W. Carpenter.

The Rev. Dr. Hall read a letter from Dr. Parkhurst, expressing regret that he was too ill to officiate at the funeral, and saying a few last words in remembrance of a man whom he "respected so thoroughly and loved so well."

Dr. Hall spoke of Mr. St. John as a sincere believer in the Christian faith and an earnest worker in the church. "Could he speak to us now," said Dr. Hall, "he would deprecate the pronouncing of any strong eulogy, therefore I will only say of his personal traits that he was a true and useful man and a trusted and valued worker in this church. He knew the grace of God and tried to do his duty. For many years he was Superintendent of the Sunday school of this church." In closing the services, Dr. Hall announced that the burial would be at the convenience of the family, in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Following are the names of some of the persons who attended the services: John A. Stewart, John Crosby Brown, D. Willis James, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Amos R. Eno, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, Elliot Danforth, Thomas E. Stillman, Joseph Marle and family, Dr. Willard Parker, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, John Harsen Rhoades, R. M. Galloway, Frederick B. Fiske, T. H. Hall of Alabama, John Brisben Walker, James Oliver, John C. Sheehan, Talbot Olyphant, C. A. B. Pratt, F. W. Halsey, Henry Dale, Killaen Van Rensselaer, Theodore E. Havemeyer, J. H. C. Nevius, Howard P. Wilds, Henry Tifft, William P. McLaughlin, and Daniel Donegan. There was also a delegation of the Sons of the Revolution, headed by Frederick S. Tallmadge, President.

TO DELAY ITS EXHIBITION.

Paintings Not to be Shown at Brooklyn Museum Until April.

The exhibition of paintings which is to mark the dedication of the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences at the Institute, Prospect Park, will be delayed until the middle of April, instead of opening March 15, as had been contemplated in the plans. The Trustees will meet to-day at 5 P. M. and will then officially so decide.

The postponement is caused by the mechanics having in hand the alterations, who met with unavoidable delay. The exhibition will run six weeks. Three galleries are available. The plan is to devote the largest room, 110 by 41 feet, to the works of contemporary American artists. The forty-five-foot square gallery will contain loaned paintings from private persons, and may also have a display of art treasures owned by Brooklyn citizens. Among those who have contributed to this gallery are Joseph C. Hoagland, John W. Mason, Carle H. De Silver, Dr. Charles E. West, J. S. T. Stranahan, Robert B. Woodward, John B. Ladd, and Henry H. Benedict.

Col. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., who has one of the finest collections of paintings in America, and is Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, has consented to loan canvases to be displayed in the third gallery, size 16 by 45 feet.

Generous responses have come from the artists of this city and from the studios of Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Chicago. More than one of these canvases sent will remain, as the museum is acquiring a collection, and will buy where the tastes of the committees are met.

MR. BENEDICT'S CRUISE SOUTH.

Not Decided Whether Mr. Cleveland Will Make the Trip Also.

A dispatch from Greenwich, Conn., published yesterday said that E. C. Benedict's yacht Oneida was being prepared for a cruise in Southern waters, and that President Cleveland would go on the trip as the guest of Mr. Benedict, starting a few days after March 4.

When Mr. Benedict was seen at his office yesterday he said that he was having his yacht put in readiness for a cruise on which he intended to start in a few weeks.

"It has not been decided yet whether Mr. Cleveland will go with me or not. I am going away on a cruise. That is all I can say on the subject at present."

Painters' Unions to Combine.

The four painters' unions of this city, which together have about 6,000 members, have decided to form one body, April 5, to be known as the Amalgamated Painters' and Decorators' Union of New York. Each union will then pay into the treasury of the new union $2 for each member of the local union in good standing. The headquarters of the new union will be at 207 East Twenty-sixth Street, and here will be also a labor bureau, where unemployed members may apply for work. The union will have four walking delegates.

Suit for Commission Dismissed.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the suit of Mrs. Daisy Day Whiting against Herter Brothers, house decorators, to recover $4,000 commissions upon $80,000 paid to the firm by Collis P. Huntington for house decorations. The Court decided that the plaintiff had not proved her case.

To-morrow

These are among the good things to be found in the

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART

to accompany

The New York Times

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.

Grant Duff's Stories.
Fresh Anecdotes of Disraeli, Carlyle, Moltke, Lytton, Thackeray and others.

A Diplomat in London.
Charming glimpses of great people given by a Frenchman twenty-five years ago.

Coventry Patmore.
Strange and unfamiliar traits of the man as his friend Edmund Gosse reveals them.

Andrew Lang's Summing Up.
Views of the literature of the Victorian Age and the chances of survivals.

Henry James.
His new Novel in which he spins out his work with all his latest fineness.

Thackeray's Birthplace.
Failures and efforts to find the exact house. Doubt cast on the statement that it was in Calcutta.

Among Cannibals.
Facts and observations which a Traveler brings home from Central Africa.

Hunting Big Game.
The Fifty Years' Reminiscences of Col. Pollok relating to tigers, Buffaloes, Elephants and the Rhinoceros in India.

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"Few people," says an old New York housekeeper discussing the domestic servant question, "remember an effort that was made by a body of men about twenty-six years ago to settle the domestic problem. They organized what was called 'The Employment and Indemnity Company,' with offices at 4 Union Square. They started in with handsome offices—men believe in a good appearance on the outside when they go into business. The affair was to be a money-making scheme, run on business principles, but incidentally it was to do many things in the way of making home happy for mistress and servant. The 'indemnity' in the name signified a part of what was to be done. All mistresses taking servants from the company were to be insured against loss by theft from their servants. That sounded well, and would not be a great tax upon the company, for the domestic servants are remarkably honest, as a class. Then the company was to bring girls over from Ireland, I think it was; they were to start branch offices in different places, and from the main office it would always be possible to secure a servant of any kind for the branches or for subscribers. The idea was good, but the company was not able to live up to it, and after a time it disappeared. One of the branches is still in existence. It was started in Brooklyn at the time the work began, and a woman of refinement, and at the same time of business ability, was engaged to take charge of it. That was before women were entering the field of business. Most of the keepers of employment bureaus at that time were men, and not a good class of men all of them. This branch prospered under its feminine management. The woman into whose hands it was given had a business head good enough to see that her connection with the main business was of no benefit to her part of the work. She paid her percentage and did not receive the promised assistance. Consequently she severed her connection with the company, and escaped being engulfed in the wreck. Her bureau, with the sign put out in the early days to denote that it was a woman's business,